

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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February 28 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 53 2 p.m. 62
Humidity 95 96

February 28 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 71 2 p.m. 77
Humidity 95 98

WEATHER FORECAST
RAIN.
Barometer 29.87

3156 日六廿月正

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1916.

一拜禮 號八廿月式英港 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.
\$38 PER ANNUM

TELEGRAMS.

CONDENSED.

IN THE LAST AIR RAID 393 BOMBS WERE DROPPED. THE P. AND O. LINER MALOJA HAS BEEN MINED OFF DOVER. THE GERMANS ARE NOW TEN MILES DISTANT FROM VERDUN. PORTUGAL HAS SEIZED EIGHT GERMAN SHIPS AT CAPE VERDE. A GERMAN STEAMER, ESCAPED FROM FUNCHAL, HAS RETURNED. THE BRITISH STEAMERS DANABY AND TUMMEL HAVE BEEN SUNK. THE TURKS HAVE TAKEN THEIR STAND 60 MILES WEST OF ERZERUM. THE CASUALTIES IN THE LAST RAID WERE 184 KILLED AND INJURED. THE DATE FOR CALLING UP MARRIED MEN HAS NOT YET BEEN CONSIDERED. AUSTRALIA HAS GIVEN AN AERIAL SQUADRON OF 28 OFFICERS AND 188 MEN. THE GERMANS CLAIM TO HAVE OCCUPIED FORT DONAMONT, NEAR VERDUN. GERMAN LOSSES AT VERDUN ARE GREATEST YET REPORTED IN THE WEST. THE GERMANS MUST FIGHT HARD TO REACH VERDUN'S MAIN DEFENCES. IT IS PREMATURE TO SAY THE GERMAN OFFENSIVE AT VERDUN HAS ENDED. SINCE VERDUN BATTLE THE FRENCH HAVE STRAIGHTENED THEIR LINE.

THE GREAT BATTLE OF VERDUN.

Graphic Description of the Fighting.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph"]

February 26 1.50 p.m.
French correspondents agree that never was a battle so minutely prepared or an Army so abundantly supplied with the materials for victory as was the case with the Germans at Verdun. Even the tremendous cannonade of the Allies in Champagne was merely an offensive discharge of squibs compared with the artillery fire at Verdun, which distorted the local geography, throwing up hillocks and digging crevasses.

The Crown Prince's two Army Corps were reinforced by five fresh Corps from the Eastern Front.

The first phase of the battle was aerial, in which the French scored by bringing down seven aeroplanes and a Zeppelin securing the communications. Then there were intense bombardments and infantry assaults.

The net result so far is that the French centre has yielded to tremendous pressure and that the new straightened French line is based on a naturally strong position on hills a thousand feet high, supported for miles by field works based on Donamont Fort.

The Germans are at present ten miles distant from Verdun, and though the fury of the assault has slackened, it would be premature to say that the offensive has ended after the vastness of the preparations. But the hardest fighting will be necessary before the Germans can hope to reach the main defences of Verdun.

The terror of the next German attack had been so loudly proclaimed recently that the French anticipated that some monstrous invention would be revealed, but the event has shown nothing newer than a Mackensen phalanx breaking the Verdun barrier. This, at the time of the Marne battle, would have been followed by great consequences, but it has now only made a bulge in the solid line extending from the sea to the Alps.

If the Crown Prince is victorious, which is improbable, his victory will be far from decisive.

It is believed that the fear of an approaching grand offensive by the Allies on all fronts underlies the German desperate stroke, coupled with a desire to make a good show to the German public in view of the imminent fourth German Loan, which has recently been extravagantly advertised in the German Press.

Heaviest German Losses Yet Recorded.

February 26, 1.55 p.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, an eye-witness of the fighting at Verdun, describing the fury of the German assaults, says he saw a whole Brigade, advancing in massed columns on the 22nd inst., caught by the fire of the French batteries and practically annihilated instantaneously. Nevertheless, the Germans did not desert.

They made eight successive attacks on Thursday near Haumont, but each was repulsed with enormous losses. Two regiments were decimated by three batteries of 75's, which were suddenly unmasked.

The survivors were panic-stricken and fled.

High French officers estimate that the German losses were greater than in any battle on the Western Front yet recorded.

A German Report.

February 28, 2.00 p.m.

A German wireless message states that the 24th Brandenburg Infantry has occupied Fort Donamont, five miles north-east of Verdun.

COMMONWEALTH'S GIFT OF AERIAL SQUADRON.

February 26, 12.30 p.m.

The War Office has accepted the Commonwealth's offer of an aerial squadron comprising 28 officers and 188 men.

THE TURKS' NEW LINE.

February 26, 12.30 p.m.

It is believed in Petrograd that the Turks have taken their stand in the mountains sixty miles to the West of Erzerum.

PORTUGAL SEIZES MORE GERMAN SHIPS.

February 26, 12.30 p.m.

Portugal has seized eight German ships at Cape Verde.

ESCAPED GERMAN STEAMER RETURNS.

February 26, 12.30 p.m.

A German steamer which escaped from Funchal (the capital of Madeira) has returned. It is stated that she had broken her cables.

TELEGRAMS.

P. AND O. LINER STRIKES A MINE.

The Maloja Founders off Dover.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph"]

February 27, 2.30 p.m.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's liner Maloja, carrying passengers and mails, has been sunk off Dover. It is believed that she was mined. Details are lacking.

The liner's gross tonnage was 12,800 tons.

February 27, 2.30 p.m.

Lloyd's state that the Maloja was mined, and that the passengers are now being picked up.

February 27, 2.30 p.m.

The Maloja's passenger-list bore 57 names, of whom seven were those of children.

The passengers were going to Gibraltar, Marseilles, Malta, Egypt, Aden, Bombay and Karachi. They included Mr. Justice F. Oldfield, the Rev. G. Horton, the Rev. A. E. Nightingale, and the Rev. J. G. Potter.

[The Maloja was a steel twin screw steamer, and was built in 1911 by Messrs. Harland and Wolff, of Belfast. Her dimensions were:—Length, 550.4 feet; breadth, 62.9 feet; depth, 34.5 feet. She was on the run from London to Bombay and back, and probably had no passengers bound further East than Bombay.]

BRITISH STEAMERS SUNK.

February 26, 2.00 p.m.

The British steamers Danaby and Tummel have been sunk. Five survivors of the latter have been picked up, two have died and seven are missing.

CALLING UP MARRIED MEN.

February 26, 12.30 p.m.

The War Office announces that the date for the calling up of the married men has not yet been considered.

RECENT AIR RAID CASUALTIES.

February 26, 12.30 p.m.

It is officially announced that the final casualties in the air raid on January 31 were 184 men, women and children killed and injured. Altogether 393 bombs were dropped.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on Page 8.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

INDIAN PRINCES' HELP.

February 26, 12.30 p.m.

With the cordial approbation of Lord Cromer, Lord Gladstone, Lord George Hamilton, Lord Amphil, Lord Bessy, Lord Beresford, Lord Meath, Lord Lamington and many other prominent persons, the British Patriotic Productions Company has arranged for a wide-spread exhibition at variety theatres, cinemas and other public places in the United Kingdom, France, America, and at patriotic lectures, of portrait slides of Indian Princes and leaders helping in the cause of war. Lord George Hamilton writes:—The movement will help to consolidate the union between Great Britain and India.

CARDINAL MERCIER LEAVES FOR BELGIUM.

February 25, 6.30 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Rome says Cardinal Mercier has left for Belgium, being given a most enthusiastic farewell.

THE KAISER INSPECTS WARSHIPS.

February 26, 2.00 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Copenhagen says the Kaiser arrived at Wilhelmshaven on Wednesday morning and inspected the various warships. He conferred with the Chief of the North Sea Staff and left the same evening.

BOMBARDMENT OF DURAZZO.

The Town Evacuated.

February 26, 5.20 p.m.

An Austrian communiqué claims the bombardment of Durazzo Harbour, the Italian warships replying.

Reuter's correspondent at Rome says the Austrians began to attack Durazzo after the Italians and Albanians had successfully evacuated the town.

Evacuation of Albania.

February 26, 6.55 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Rome says the Montenegrins and Serbians have completely evacuated Albania, although hampered by a storm and attacks by the enemy, in which the latter lost heavily.

TELEGRAMS.

THE ALLIES IN THE WEST.

Continuance of Severe Fighting.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph"]

February 26, 4.45 p.m.

A Paris communiqué says:—Severe fighting continues north of Verdun, where the enemy is still directing his efforts against the front east of the Meuse. Latest information says:—We are holding out against repeated onslaughts made by the enemy, regardless of sacrifices. In the region of Donamont fighting is proceeding with particular fierceness. Our advance elements, held as an observation line from Ornes to Hennemont, have been brought nearer to the foot of the Meuse Hills without attack by the enemy. Our artillery both banks of the Meuse is replying unceasingly to the German bombardment.

Enemy Air Raid Repulsed.

February 26, 11.55 p.m.

A British communiqué says:—Last night we sprang three mines near Loos with satisfactory results. An enemy air raid on our trenches south-east of Maricourt was repulsed. There has been mutual artillery activity about Ypres.

Widespread Activity.

February 27, 3.25 a.m.

Paris communiqué says that north of Verdun an increasing bombardment continues, east and west of the Meuse, the French replying to all attacks by vigorous counter-attacks. All the fresh attacks by the Germans in the region of Champreville and Poivre Hill, where we are solidly established, were repulsed. A desperate struggle is raging round Donamont Fort, which is an advanced element of the old defensive organisation of Verdun Fortresses. We again reached and passed beyond the position which the Germans captured in the morning after several fruitless and most costly assaults, and all the enemy attempts to force us back failed. Our heavy artillery bombarded hangars and depots north-east of Saint Mihiel. The Germans sent several heavy shells in the direction of Lunville and Nancy. Adjutant Navarre to day, in the Verdun region, on a monoplane, brought down with a machine gun two German aeroplanes. Two German aviators were killed and two captured. This makes the fifth machine brought down by Adjutant Navarre. Nine French aeroplanes dropped 144 bombs on Metzablon station and another squadron bombed establishments at Chambley, north-west of Port-a-Mousson. Mine fighting took place in Artois. German counter-attacks on a salient which we captured south of St. Jariespy, in Champagne, were repulsed, the Germans losing 340 prisoners.

PUBLIC RETRENCHMENT.

February 26, 5.20 p.m.

The Committee on the Retrenchment of Public Services recommends a detailed review of the Civil Service, the reorganisation of the Circuit and County Court systems, simplification of the Insurance Act, various alterations in the Postal and Telegraph services, and the temporary suspension of Old Age Pensions where the recipients are receiving increased wages. It says a member of the House of Commons serving with the forces should not receive both salary and Army pay.

WILSON LINER SUNK.

February 27, 12.20 a.m.

The Wilson liner Dido has been sunk. Part of the crew were saved.

PRICE OF SUGAR INCREASED.

February 27, 5.45 a.m.

The Sugar Commission announces an increase of two shillings a hundred-weight in the price of sugar.

HUGE CAPTURES AT ERZERUM.

February 27, 5.45 a.m.

A Petrograd communiqué says 13,000 Turks, 233 machine guns and vast supplies were captured at Erzerum. The pursuit of the demoralized Turks continues, their rear-guards being thrown back fifty miles west of Erzerum, on the road to Trebizond.

ITALY AND ARMED MERCHANTMEN.

February 27, 5.45 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington says Italy has replied to Mr. Lansing's suggestion that belligerents should disarm merchantmen. Italy merely points out that Italian steamers clearing from American ports give a pledge not to use their armament except for defence.

[The following telegrams appeared in our special edition of yesterday:—]

SPECIAL.

MILITARY FUNERAL OF RUSSIAN CONSUL AT SHANGHAI.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Shanghai, February 12, 12.55 a.m.

The funeral of the late General Samoyloff, Russian Military Agent at Tokio, who died whilst on his way to Shanghai on the Andre Lebon, was attended by the Allied Consuls. Four hundred Allied Volunteers, and the whole of one British Company, composed the firing party. The Artillery provided the gun carriage and the French Police, including Ammunition were present.
(Continued on page 8).

TELEGRAMS.

YUAN'S ENTHRONEMENT POSTPONED.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph"]

London, Received, February 27.
Reuter's correspondent at Peking says the enthronement of President Yuan Shih-kai has been postponed owing to the revolt of the Yunnanese.

THE DUTCH FLOODS.

London, Received, February 27.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says a heavy snowfall is augmenting the distress due to the floods. More houses at Buikloot have been swept away and only ten remain.

IRISH BYE-ELECTION.

London, Received, February 27.
The North Louth bye-election, caused by the death of Mr. A. Roche, resulted as follows:—
Mr. Whitty, (Nationalist) 2,299
Mr. Hamill, (Independent Nationalist) 1,810
Nationalist Majority 489

[The following telegram appeared in our special edition of yesterday:—]

REV. R. J. CAMPBELL.

ORDAINED DEACON.

London, Received, February 27.
The eminent Nonconformist, minister Rev. R. J. Campbell, has been ordained deacon in the Church of England, at Birmingham.

LATE JABEZ BALFOUR.

THE INQUEST.

London, Received, February 27.
At the inquest on Jabez Balfour, who was found dead in an express train at Newport on Wednesday morning, his son stated that deceased went to Beta last August in the expectation of taking up a mining appointment at Nankin, close to the Chinese frontier, but the manager thought he (Mr. Balfour) could not stand the climate, so he returned to England before Christmas. The verdict was death from natural causes.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Thursday, March 2.
H. K. and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.—Meeting of shareholders; 11.30 a.m.

Friday, March 3.
H. K. Horticultural Society's Show at Botanic Gardens.

Saturday, March 4.
H. K. Horticultural Society's Show at Botanic Gardens.

A. D. C. Performance of "The Angel in the House"; 9.30 p.m.

Monday, March 6.
A. D. C. Performance of "The Angel in the House"; 9.30 p.m.

NOTICES.

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NOTICE.

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arrangements.

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FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL and TOURIST HOTEL, Unrivalled for Comfort, Health and
Convenience. "Delicious" in Every Room; prompt, comfortable service by the House in Central,
Moderate and Excellent Cuisine, Roof Garden and Social Rooms, European Restaurant
with Banquet.
P. O. PEUSTER, Manager.

GRAND HOTEL.

A first-class and up-to-date Hotel, most central location, within the vicinity of all the principal Banks.
Noted for the best Food, Refectory, Accommodations and Cleanliness. Cuisine under European
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A first-class string orchestra, renders selections from 3.30 p.m. to 12.30 p.m.
Special monthly terms for residents and for shipping people.
For further particulars apply—

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Catering for special title and dinner parties at the Hotel, Club, or Residence.
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PRIVATE AND RESIDENTIAL LOUNGE WITH
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the Alexandra Cafe for full or partial Board. Single Rooms \$2.00
per Day or 40.00 per Month with attendance, Hot and Cold
Water, Electric light, No Extras. Inspection cordially invited. Full
particulars may be obtained either on the premises or at the
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may be charged and discharged in minimum time
and to its full extent without injury. May be
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solutely safe from self-discharging when left even
a long time loaded and out of use. Salt water
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SONG OF THE BIG SHIPS. (Herbert Oliver) Bass Baritone
ROUND THE GALLEY FIRE
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IT IS NOT BECAUSE YOUR HEART IS MINE
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THEY SANG GOD SAVE THE KING

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GENERAL NEWS.

Sent to the Asylum.
Pottstown, Pa., Jan. 8.—The
Rev. Samuel Kormay pastor of
the Hungarian Reformed Church,
was arrested on the charge of
breaking into the Phoenixville
Hotel, owned by Michael Hackett
for the purpose of bestowing
his attentions on Mr. Hackett's
daughter Alice. Kormay was
later examined by a physician.
He was declared to be mentally
unbalanced, and he was ordered
to be sent to the Chester County
Insane Hospital at Embreeville.

Policemen Thieves.

Recently, seven constables of the
Manchester City Police, were tried
on charges of breaking and enter-
ing business premises at night
while they were on duty and
stealing therefrom, and also of
receiving stolen goods. The chief
offender was sentenced to three
years' penal servitude; five of the
prisoners were ordered to be im-
prisoned for 10 months, nine
months, six months, two months,
and one month respectively, and
one was bound over.

Afforestation in Kiangsi.

For some considerable time,
the Chinese Minister of Agricul-
ture and Commerce has directed
his attention to planting trees on
Lushan a mountain located in the
rear of the city of Kinking. A
great variety of trees can be
grown on this mountain, as its
soil and climate are particularly
suitable. In that locality, says
the Peking Daily News, a Forest
Company has just been opened
under the direction of the
Ministry. The Company is said
to be first of the kind established
in that Province.

"Guilty But Insane."

At the Central Criminal Court
recently, Ada Ann Elms, 32, a
married woman of Twickenham,
was charged with the murder of
her son, aged 18 months. It was
stated that she had on the same
day taken the lives of three other
of her children, aged nine, six,
and three. She had been much
depressed by poverty and by the
fact that she had been summoned
for sending one of the children
for beer. The jury found her
Guilty of the act, but that she
was insane at the time, and the
Judge ordered her to be detained
until his Majesty's pleasure be
known.

Japanese Rifles Stolen from Panama Exhibition.

The Japanese military exhibit
at the Panama-Pacific Exhibition
were stolen on the eve of being
boxed for re-shipment to Japan.
This was announced on January
24 by the Japanese Consul Gen-
eral, who declared that more than
thirty-eight models of rifles inven-
ted by Japanese army officers, and
the construction of which was a
secret to the Japanese, had been
stolen. The rifles, it was stated,
apparently were taken one at a
time, and it was added that there
was no clue to the thief. The
United States Government took
the matter up at once, and secret
service men were put to work on
the case.—Kobe Herald.
Curious Shanghai Murder Case.
An unusual case of murder is
reported, in the Chinese press, as
having taken place in the French
Concession of Shanghai. Lin
Kang-ya, a native of Hupeh, and
alleged to have been at one time
procurator-general in one of the
provinces, was visited on Friday
night at his residence in an
alleyway off Avenue du Bui, by
a dozen men, who rushed in, when
the door was opened to their
knock, and bound Lin's younger
brother. After threatening the
rest of the inmates they went in
search of Lin, whom they found
upstairs. They attacked and
stabbed him twice in the head,
causing death almost instantane-
ously. The police were
afterwards informed by the
younger brother, who managed
to get free, and the body was
removed to the Tangren Institu-
tion. At the inquest a verdict of
murder against persons unknown
was returned.

For a good solid meal a la
Carte or Table d'Hôte with
Wines & Liquors of the Past
ALEXANDRA CAFE

GENERAL NEWS.

A Rise in Japanese Periodicals.
It is reported from Tokyo that, owing to the rise in the price of paper, all the magazines and periodicals in Japan have decided to raise subscriptions twenty per cent. from the month of April.

New Zealand Rabbits.
Rabbits from New Zealand reach Britain by cold storage in crates in enormous numbers. The further south the region in New Zealand one travels the rabbits are found to be bigger and faster, and the fur is more valuable for purposes of pelting.

Germany's Nerves.
According to Mr. Gustavus Roeder, the New York World's travelling Commissioner, who recently returned from his second visit to the German Empire, the Germans are becoming obsessed with a fear for the collapse of the nation's nerves.

Trebitsch Lincoln's Ambitions.
New York, January 20.—The American publisher a boastful letter to the editor by Trebitsch Lincoln, taken to American's office yesterday, in which he explains that the guesses as to how he escaped are all wrong and taunts the police with being unable to find him. He grandiloquently explains that he is now going to Central Asia to rescue the Mahomedans against the Allies by preaching a "Holy War" according to the methods of the American revivalists, whose most notable member, the Rev. Billy Sunday, provided Lincoln with this inspiration. (But it happens that Mr. Lincoln has now been arrested.)

Chinese Footballers.
The Chinese football team that was sent to Manila to compete against the local Filipino teams, returned to Shanghai last week, says the N. C. Daily News. It was a mixed team selected from the best players of Nanyang, Nanking, St. John's and Soochow universities. Most of them came from Nanyang and the team was in charge of the physical director of Nanyang University. In spite of the fact that the men had no team practice together, and that they were at a disadvantage owing to the sea voyage and the sudden change of climate, the all-China team did very good work in Manila although they suffered a creditable defeat.

Zoological Society's Report.
At the recent meeting of the Zoological Society of London, Lord Cromer presiding, Lord Inchiquin, Sir Philip Watts, and Lieutenant-Colonel C. F. Minchin, D.S.O., were among the Fellows elected. Professor Lucien Cuenot (University of Nancy) and Dr. Clementi Onelli (Director of the Zoological Gardens, Buenos Aires) were elected corresponding members; and Professor Elie Metchnikoff (Pasteur Institute, Paris) a foreign member. The report stated that the additions made to the menagerie during December included an Eyras cat, a Salt Desert cat, and an Allsmand's grison (the last two new to the collection), from Cordova, in the Argentine; two Mongolian soulik, two Sand hamsters (also new to the collection), and three great eagle owls from Mongolia. New Railways in Szechuan and Kwangtung.

It is understood, says the Peking Daily News, that the line formerly proposed by the authorities of Kwangtung, connecting the City of Kinchow, in Kwangtung, and City of Chanking in Szechuan was designed to pass the cities of Nanning, Pehseh, Kueiling, Chanchow, (in Kwangsi) and Hengchow (in Hunan), but because of the financial stringency and the present situation of the Country, the Ministry of Communications has altered the route between the two Provinces. The section of the line connecting Samahai in Kwangtung, and Wuchow in Kwangsi will first be constructed, and later will be constructed the two branch lines connecting Wuchow with Kueiling, the capital city, and Nanning, an important port of the Province. No attempt will be made for some time to complete the whole line.

If you have lost your appetite, one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

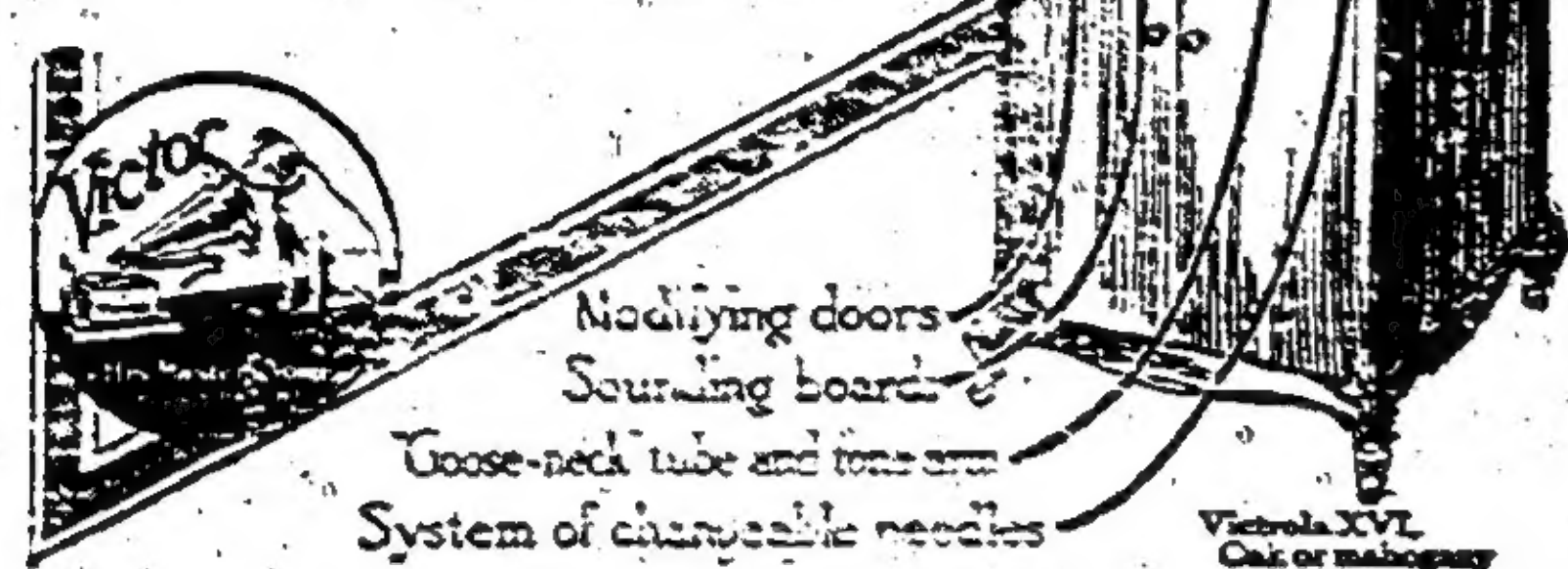
NOTICES.

THE TONE

THAT'S WHERE THE VICTROLA IS PRE-EMINENT

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS

MOUTRIE'S



INTERESTING TO SAILORS.

Japanese Invention for Direct Control of Engines from Bridge.

In the Kobe Herald brief mention was recently made of the successful trial in Nagasaki harbour of apparatus invented by Dr. Ito, of the Mitsui Bishi Dockyard and Engine Works, for working the engines of a ship from the bridge, without the assistance of the engineers below. Since then Dr. Ito has improved the apparatus and at various times tested it, partly to mark progress and partly to demonstrate to those interested, the utility of his invention. On Saturday afternoon last, a further trial was made on board the Ours Maru, the Dockyard's salvage steamer, and a representative of the Nagasaki Press was among the guests. Dr. Ito's invention—which is patented in Europe and America—enables the navigator of a ship to control the engines from the bridge, so that instead of giving orders through the engine-room telegraph, he works the engines himself. On Saturday the Captain of the Ours Maru took the ship from the mooring buoy to the outer harbour, and there swung the ship in a circle several times at varying speeds and occasionally stopping her, without giving an order to the engine-room. He then took the vessel back to her mooring buoy controlling the engines and directing the navigation with apparent ease and without the assistance of the engineers below.

The apparatus by which the above feat was accomplished occupies very little space on the bridge and consists of the following appliances:—Main steam pipe and high pressure gauges; a valve motor and a reversing motor, contained in a box the size of a lamp-oil case; a valve indicator and a revolution indicator situated over the valve motor; and a reversing gear indicator over the reversing motor. There are only two levers, or switches to control the engines, one at the top of the valve motor and the other over the reversing motor. The valve indicator consists of eight electric lamps in the form of a horse-shoe and presenting appearance of a clock face. The extent to which the valve has been opened by the lever is indicated by the lighting of one of the electric lamps. This is sufficient for ordinary steamships, but for warships something more accurate is required and Dr. Ito has invented a needle gauge showing the opening of the valve to the 200th part of an inch; this gauge was working on Saturday and enabled the spectator to understand the working of the lamp indicator better than would otherwise have been possible. The revolution indicator also consists of eight electric lamps but set in a circle. If the engines are going ahead the light, or current, travels continuously from lamp to lamp in one direction and if the engines are reversing in the opposite direction.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

Ahyon 13 Jubilee Street, Singapore.
Ekkondai High St., Delft.
Fouqui c/o Wingsang, Magdalen.
Fuchoonhit 217 Winkloke St., Magdalen.
Hew Pat Heng c/o Wing Wo Chong, Singapore.
Marcia Roberto, Manila.
Nanyuen, Rangoon.
Paul, Bombay.
Pirosha, Bombay.
Singheeseng, Singapore.
J. M. BECK, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 17th February, 1916.

Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

Auckland Chartered Bank, Tokio.
Cheecheangchun, Chanyuejeem, Winglok Street, Shanghai.
Chowkumsang, Kungsheng-loong, 19 Connaught Road, Shanghai.
Kanyuen, Shanghai.
Ngoolim, Astor Hotel, Amoy.
Yinsinghoo, 45 Tehpoadoh Street, Shanghai.
A. E. SORESENSEN, Act. Superintendent.
Hongkong, 25th February, 1916.

In the engine room, also, the apparatus occupies very little space. Two small motors are employed and the connection with the engines appears very simple. In a very short space of time—perhaps one minute—the control of the engines can be transferred to the engineer, who, on receiving the order from the bridge, throws one lever upwards and loosens a hand-screw, thereby disconnecting the apparatus. To enable the order to be transmitted quickly Dr. Ito has added two fresh directions to an ordinary engine room telegraph—one for bridge-control and the other for engine room control; when the apparatus is disconnected orders are transmitted to the engine room from the bridge in the ordinary way.

The guests on Saturday included the captains and engineers of the cable steamer Okinawa Maru and Ogasawara Maru; they took a keen interest in the proceedings and when outside the harbour, manoeuvred the ship in order to obtain a better knowledge of the working of the apparatus.

Dr. Ito says that the apparatus on the Ours Maru would suit all ships up to seven thousand tons, above which size a slight increase in the dimensions of the controller would be necessary. Twin-screw steamers would need a double installation, but where turbine engines are fitted the reversing motors would be unnecessary. The Nagasaki Press considers Dr. Ito's invention marks an important development in navigation and an expert among the other guests at the trial confirmed the impression.

Prepaid Advertisements

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TO LET.—Three-roomed Flats in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.
Four-roomed flats in May Road, with every modern convenience, including English baths and kitchen ranges, hot water and water carriage system. A few flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession.
Four-roomed Houses in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
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TO LET.—Two houses in "Stonehouse", No. 5, Robinson Road. Newly done-up and remodelled.
Each house contains downstairs two good rooms and upstairs three bedrooms, each with bathroom.
Outhouses and Grass tennis court.
Shortly available for occupation.
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DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

TO LET.—First Class shop in Chater Road, whole or part; lane at rear. Apply Clarke & Co.
TO LET.—Office on 1st Floor, No. 14 Pedder Street.
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TO LET.—A House in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon.
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TO LET.

TO LET.—Offices, 5, Duddell Street, now in occupation of Messrs. Radecker & Co.
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TO LET.—"La Hacienda" E. No. 74 Mount Kellett Road, Chater's Bungalow, No. 66 Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Apply to CHATER and MODY, 5 Queen's Road Central.

TO LET.—From 1st April, 1916, the premises at present occupied by MESSRS. DONNELLY & WHYTE.—For full particulars apply to—MANAGER, HONGKONG HOTEL.

TO LET.—A splendid set of Office Rooms on the First floor of No. 10, Des Voeux Road Central (above the Robinson Piano Co.) comprising three large and two small rooms with out-houses and servants' quarters. The Premises are being thoroughly repaired and renovated. Centrally located in the vicinity of the banks and shipping offices. Rent moderate. Apply to—
MOW FUNG & CO., 10, Des Voeux Road Central.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Typewriting; Manuscript of every kind accurately and neatly typed at short notice by Englishman. Terms 30 cents per folio. Commercial correspondence in English for Chinese business gentlemen a speciality. Write "Despatch," Hongkong Telegraph.

WANTED.—EUROPEAN SHOP in good centre. Monthly rental \$200 to \$300. Lease, if necessary. Apply to "New" c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

WANTED.—SITUATION VACANT. Good salary and prospects for experienced stenographer and typist—general office work—Apply J. R. S. c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

NOTICES

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THE STORE FOR EVERYTHING
AND
FOR EVERYBODY.

Largest and Most Complete
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NOTICES.

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PURE WOOL UNDERWEAR

FOR GENTLEMEN.

EVERY WOLSEY GARMENT IS GUARANTEED TO BE PURE WOOL AND UNSHRINKABLE AND ANY PROVING OTHERWISE WILL BE REPLACED FREE OF COST.

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FULL FLAVOUR COMBINED WITH



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Masters freres
A R O M A

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JOHN COTTON, LTD.

CIGARETTES.

EDINBURGH "0" in tins of 50s \$1.50

VIRGINIA 50s 1.35

EXTRA NO. 3 VIRGINIA 50s .85

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English Tailors.

NO. 1, WYNDHAM ST. (FLOWER ST.)

Established 1900.

N. LAZARUS.

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.

WAR AND HEADACHES.

Have you noticed that your eyes are much more tired and that you have headaches since the war started? Everyone is reading two or three times as many papers as usual. Their additional reading causes eyestrain in eyes which had been previously capable of doing all the work they were asked to do. If your eyes were perfect, or if you had correctly fitted glasses, you could read all day without tiring your eyes.

We make no charge for testing your eyes, therefore if your eyes tire call in and ask if you need glasses.

N. LAZARUS

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PREVENTED AND CURED BY

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AT ALL DRUG STORES

FREE SAMPLES & LITERATURE TO PHYSICIANS

G. MARTINI, SOLE IMPORTER, HONGKONG



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BULL DOG

BRAND

LIGHT ALE

(IN PINTS AND SPLITS)

Very light, extremely palatable and refreshing. Brewed from the finest English malt and hops.

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WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, serve to the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

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Office address: 11, Ice House St.

DEATHS.

On the 27th instant in the Government Hospital, Henry Arthur Scott, Merchant, formerly on the staff of Messrs. David Sassoon & Company, Hongkong and Shanghai. Aged 79 years.

GREGORY.—On January 21, at 43, Hilberton-road, Trowbridge, Wilts., William Gregory, late H. B. M. Consul, Ichang, aged 86.

LAY.—On January 18, at Boscombe, Emily, wife of W. Thurloe Lay, late Commissioner of Chinese Customs.

MAJOR.—On January 19, at Forest Lodge, Boscombe, Frederick Major, late of Hankow.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1916.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S POSITION.

No surprise, we imagine, will be created anywhere by the news that a political crisis has arisen in the United States. Those who have watched the recent trend of politics in the United States must have been fully prepared for the announcement; the only wonder is that it has not come before. And the position in which President Wilson finds himself to-day merely serves to provide a fresh illustration of the saying that a man's foes shall be those of his own household. He is threatened, we are told, with a revolt of the Democrats in both Houses of the Legislature—a revolt which arises from the circumstances (1) that these followers of his are showing the white feather by their support of Bills warning American citizens against travelling in armed merchantmen, and (2) that he himself, championing the observance of international law, has reached the point at which he is prepared to make no further concessions to Germany. In view of the fact that Germany has pledged herself to sink no more ships without first providing for the safety of passengers and crews, there can surely be no doubt that the sympathy of the bulk of the American people will be with the President in the stand which he is now taking.

Much has been written and said concerning the timidity and undue wariness of President Wilson, but, if we look closely into the facts, it will probably be seen that much of the seeming indecisiveness is traceable to the difficulties he has experienced in leading a party which contains many irreconcilable elements and which, there can be no shadow of doubt, is in no sense representative of the feelings of the country. He is essentially a man of peace, of course, and he is prepared to go to the last extremity to keep America from being embroiled in the great war. But there is a limit to patience, and it would seem that that limit has now been reached, so far as he is concerned. While he has consistently followed the "safe" course, the President has long been convinced of the necessity of increasing the Army and Navy so as to create a nucleus that may be readily expanded if the occasion arises; hence his "preparedness" campaign. It was this campaign, let it be remembered, which gave the first signs of a serious rift between President Wilson and his party and which also provided clear indications that the President was prepared to come out and take a definite stand, staking his political fortunes on the issue. The latest development, therefore, is merely a natural corollary of previous happenings. He must have seen, of course, that his leadership of the Democratic Party was in danger of becoming involved as a consequence of his attitude on national preparedness, but he was apparently, and still is, prepared to put patriotism before party, and in following that line, though he may lose the support of a group of self-seeking Democrats, he will certainly command the warm approval of many who, had he followed strictly partisan views, would have ranged themselves among his bitterest opponents.

The fresh crisis, therefore, may be regarded as a direct result of the trouble which has been brewing for some months past between the recalcitrant elements of the Democratic Party and their leader. It is quite clear that a group of Democrats has been formed with the specific purpose of thwarting the Presidential progress of Mr. Wilson, and it will probably be found that Mr. Bryan has been prominently mixed up in the conspiracy. So far, therefore, as it implies a decision on the part of President Wilson to cut himself adrift from the peace-at-any-price people, the crisis which has arisen is to be welcomed. It certainly clears the atmosphere and shows the President in a new and better light.

Reform Indeed.

Prison reform in China is, like most other reforms in that country, atrociously slow in its development. That, however, is scarcely to be marvelled at when we think of the low estimation in which the lives of criminals, and even those of the innocent, are held by the authorities. The Ministry of Justice in Peking has, we notice, been excusing itself in this matter by explaining to the provinces that it is "impossible to proceed rapidly" with the promised reforms, owing to lack of funds. Greater discipline in the gaols is enjoined, however, as a beginning to the movement, and, as a first move in this direction, it is ordered that "hereafter the inmates of prisons are to cut their hair and take baths regularly, thus improving their condition and insulating a measure of sanitary reform." The prison authorities are, moreover, instructed to introduce other reforms which do not involve expense, so that the gaols may not be "such miserable places" as they now are. Cleanliness being next to godliness, it is only in the right order of things that a commencement should be made with toilet reform—and the average Chinese gaol-bird will pay for a little scrubbing and hair-cropping. But whether he will appreciate the enforced measures so thoughtfully conceived for his comfort, is another matter. Somehow, we hardly think he will.

The War and the Cinematograph.

It is very satisfactory to learn from this morning's wires that our energetic Government at Home is deciding to do what it should have done over twelve months ago; i.e. to use the cinematograph as a means of acquainting the world with what is going on at the front. So far, the movement seems to be confined to the representing of Indian leaders and, presumably, the brave deeds of the native troops under them; but one is perhaps justified in regarding it as the forerunner of some reasonable scheme for letting the public see what really has been done by all the British forces. Long ago the French Government realised the value of this means of spreading information, and the result is that nine-tenths of what we know about trench-fighting has been gleaned from French pictures. British inactivity in this regard is the more inexplicable in that, some years ago, by order of the Home Government, an exhaustive series of pictures dealing with the British army was on view at the cinematographs in England, with excellent recruiting results, and was enthusiastically received in France. Had our Government paused to think, it would surely have occurred to it that good, realistic films would have done more than all the talk in the world to convince neutrals that the British army really has done something in this war, as well as to swell the enlistment figures.

Sixteen Years Ago.

Yesterday was the sixteenth anniversary of General Cronje's surrender at Paardeburg—the event which, in the mind of the British army, wiped out the disgrace of its defeat at Majuba, on February 27, 1881—and to-day we further celebrate the sixteenth anniversary of the defeat of Botha by Sir Redvers Buller and the relief of Ladysmith. For just on four months Ladysmith had been cut off by a strong body of Boers and, to those inside, the position seemed about as hopeless as it could well be. Between the 19th and 28th of February, however, General Buller contrived to turn back the Boer forces and, on the last-named day, Lord Dunderdale, at the head of the Natal Carabineers and the Imperial Horse, entered Ladysmith, followed soon afterwards by Buller himself. That the leader of the forces that opposed Buller's march is to-day one of the greatest and most popular generals in the Imperial army says not a little for the respect in which Britain is held. We look in vain for a former hostile leader fighting on the German side to-day.

DAY BY DAY

CARE TO OUR COFFIN ADDS A NAIL. NO DUBT, AND EVERY GRIN SO MEERY DRAWS ONE OUT. John Wolcott.

The Weather.

At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 53; heavy fog.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 64; fog.

The Mails.

English Mail.—Due per a.s. Novara to-day.
Australian Mail.—Closes per a.s. Taiyuan at 5 p.m. to-day.
Siberian Mail.—Closes per a.s. Novara at 9 a.m. to-morrow.
Siberian Mail.—Closes per a.s. Yingchow at 3 p.m. to-morrow.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1/11 3/16.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the 30th anniversary of the Battle of Adowa, between the Italians and Abyssinians.

Outward Bound.

The passengers by the s.s. Hiran Maru, which left London on February 2, include Mrs. Stedman.

Heavy Seas.

The s.s. Haihong arrived from Coast Ports yesterday and reported strong north-east monsoon, heavy seas and cloudy weather.

Many Charges.

Four Chinese were charged before Mr. Hazeland this morning with stealing from the person of another Chinese, articles of jewellery of the total value of \$61.80 at 16, First Street on February 26. One of the defendants was further charged with unlawfully having in his possession two daggers. A fifth man was charged with unlawfully pawing a gold finger-ring valued at \$15. All the cases were remanded until Thursday.

Injured by Porcelain Pillow.

In a case of alleged assault, before Mr. Hazeland this morning, it was stated by Inspector Sim that when complainant asked defendant for the rent, defendant picked up a pillow of Chinese porcelain, and threw it at her, striking her on the left side of the head, inflicting a nasty cut. She was taken to the station bleeding badly. Defendant was later arrested. It was stated that two others were concerned in the assault. A remand was ordered.

P. and O. Mail Contract.

In the ordinary course the contract with the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company for the conveyance of the weekly mails to and from India and other Eastern countries would have expired at the end of January, says the *London and China Express*, but as it is impossible for the authorities to give close attention to the terms of a fresh contract in present circumstances, the existing arrangements have been extended into next year.

Cantonese in Trouble in London.

Two Chinese sailors, Yp He and Chang Tim, were recently indicted at the Old Bailey for demanding £500, with menaces, from Chang A. Hon, a lodging-house keeper. Counsel said the prisoners went to Chang A. Hon's private room, and one of them produced a revolver, and said to him: "I want £500 from you or I will shoot you." The prosecutor took £45 from his safe, and Chang Tim took the money whilst the other prisoner covered him with the revolver. A few days previously, said counsel, Yp He had asked for the loan of a revolver, as he wanted it to "see a friend." The jury failed to agree, and the case was adjourned until the next session.

D. S. O. for Captain Bell Irving.

The honour of D.S.O. has been conferred on Captain Malcolm McBean Bell Irving, Royal Flying Corps (S.B.), for conspicuous and consistent gallantry and skill during a period of nine months in France, notably on Dec. 19, 1915, between Lille and Ypres, when he successfully engaged three hostile machines. The first he drove off, the second he sent to the ground in flames, and the third nose-dived and disappeared. He was then attacked by three other hostile machines from above, but flew off towards Ypres, and chased a machine he saw in that direction. He overhauled it and had got to within a hundred yards when he was wounded by a shell and had to return.

SANITARY INSPECTORS.

First Annual Dinner on Saturday.

Although the Sanitary Department of the Colony has been established since 1883, and, for practically all that time since, a fairly large body of Inspectors has been employed, the idea of an annual gathering, at which the friendship which exists between the officials could be given expression to, was not conceived until this year, and, judging by the enjoyable time which was spent at the inaugural annual dinner held at the King Edward Hotel on Saturday evening, such gatherings have now come to stay. The idea was first mooted by Mr. R. C. Witcomb and at the request of his fellow inspectors he undertook the Secretaryship, the arrangements made being in every respect admirable.

Dinner was first partaken of, Inspector P. T. Lumble presiding. Among those also present were Mr. D. W. Tristram (Head of the Sanitary Department), Dr. J. Smalley (Assistant Medical Officer), Mr. A. Gibson (Veterinary Surgeon), Mr. F. Fisher (Vice-Chairman), Mr. R. McEwen (Hon. Steward), Mr. R. C. Witcomb (Hon. Secretary), and Messrs C. E. Frith, J. C. England, S. Kelly, F. Allen, D. Davies, R. Duncan, W. Hill, Thornton, H. Pearson, R. Wood, I. M. S. Thompson, G. W. Coyah, L. Brewer, G. E. Roylance, C. W. Ward, J. Lyon, F. Fincher, Balphs and H. Combe.

An excellent dinner having been served, the remainder of the evening was given over to toasts and song. In proposing the loyal toast, the Chairman pointed out that, in spite of the machinations of the enemy, Englishmen were still free to go wherever they liked over their Empire, and their dear old country had not yet been harmed. He knew they were all gratified at the recovery of His Majesty from his recent accident. In a humorous speech, Mr. J. Lyon proposed the toast of "Our Head, Medical Officer of Health, and the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon," a toast which was accorded musical honours.

Reply was made by Mr. D. W. Tristram, who said that that Department had in the past been too modest even to celebrate its coming of age. It was possible that in the past there had been so much laborious duty to perform that the members had not the time or the inclination for frivolities of this kind. He had been told that in 1894 the Government provided the men with free brandy and cigars. They always spoke of the "good old days," and perhaps that and the \$60 a month then paid, was what they referred to (laughter). He did hope that in the future they would always have some gathering of that kind (hear, hear). It was, of course, necessary that they should sit round a table at dinner in order that they could show they were a united body, for they were all bound together by a common bond of duty to the Colony in whose service they were. Whatever their several feelings might be they must always bear in mind that as a Department, they were only a small Section or Company of many Battalions of Civil Servants who were serving their King and Country in every corner of the world, and, therefore, they must hang together. Disease and dirt were the enemies they as a body were fighting. They were strong enemies; never short of munitions; and they never cried "Truce." They—the Sanitary Inspectors—were largely handicapped by the fact that those whom they were trying to protect were inveterate traders with the enemy and regarded with the utmost of suspicion any efforts to rid them of attacks from the enemy. It was true that the words—Lo Shu Wong and Pong Pan—were no longer words which they heard. At least he hoped not. If they were, then he feared that the labours of his predecessors and himself had been in vain. Those who criticised were still many and those who admired were still very few, and that was a most discouraging state of affairs. Their common motto should be "I serve." In conclusion he would say "stick to it and whatever the relations between you and others will be, we will

VETERAN CONSUL'S DEATH.

The late Mr. Wm. Gregory.

Says the *London and China Express*—
We regret to report the death of Mr. Wm. Gregory, formerly of the British Consular Service in China, at the advanced age of 88 years. The death took place at Trowbridge, Wilts., on January 21. Mr. Gregory joined the service as a supernumerary interpreter in 1854, being employed in what was then known as the Superintendency, and proceeding to Fochow with Mr. (afterwards Sir Walter) Medhurst in 1855. After filling the appointments of assistant at Fochow, Swatow, and Tamsui, he became Vice-Consul at the latter port in 1866, and was transferred to Canton in 1871. He was acting-Consul at Taiwan (afterwards Tainan) in 1872, and promoted to Consul at Swatow in 1873. He was for many years at Swatow, and was transferred to Ichang in 1886. He retired on a pension in 1890, since when he had resided at Home, most of the period at Trowbridge.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby advise us that the Langkat output for the current month is as follows—

February	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	203	202	198	203	194	183	181	190	157	144	144	152	143	149	210	211	204	186	203	196	179	178	179	180	169	157	191

Total to 27th inst. 4,908

Daily average 181.48

make this a model Colony yet." (Hear, hear.)

"Our men at the front" was proposed by Mr. F. Fisher, who spoke of the splendid manner in which the youth of England had come forward during the present crisis. They in Hongkong could not realise what those men were suffering, but they could remember that they were fighting their battles for them. They were fighting for the freedom of everyone present. Every man in Hongkong who put on khaki was doing his little bit for King and Country. He added that news had arrived in the Colony that day, respecting their brother Inspector Willington. He had been transferred from the King's Horse to another Regiment and was at Dover, and expected to go to the front six weeks after the letter was written. (Applause.) The toast was heartily drunk.

The health of the guests was honoured on the call of Mr. Witcomb, response being made by Mr. Balphs.

Mr. D. Davies submitted "Sweethearts and Wives," who said they ought to feel proud of the way the women of the nation were showing such courage during the present time of great anxiety. He hoped that when hostilities ceased they would be rewarded for all that they had suffered.

During the evening songs were sung and stories told; those contributing to the enjoyable programme being Messrs. I. M. S. Thompson, Balphs, R. Wood and R. Witcomb. In addition several selections were given by a string orchestra and Mr. R. M. H. Costa at the piano. The latter also acted as accompanist.

A most pleasant evening was brought to a close at about midnight.

JOTTINGS BY THE WAY.

We certainly don't see why Benter wants to bother Hongkong—as he has done this very morning as ever was—with a wire about the necessity for a detailed review of the Civil Service and for various alterations in the Postal Service. They that are whole need not a physician. Try some less perfect colony, Benter old boy.

A Hankow paper says that the Allies should proclaim a joint blockade. Make about proclaiming it; what we want to see is a blockade established.

"An appeal is being made to club anglers." (Times.) This seems rather drastic. Anglers as a body are rather a stiff-necked generation, we know; but we think a little moral suasion might draw them from their evil ways and that only in aggravated cases need there be a resort to cudgels.

We no savvy.—"For Sale: a piece of high ground at Hang Kar Teng. Please apply to Messrs. Hip Tai Hing Tea House, Hankow. Behind of Butterfield and Swire." (Central China Post.)

Messrs. Werner Laurie announce the forthcoming publication of a work entitled "How to Win the War." We know already, but, if it weren't for that Enemy Trading Ordinance, there would be a record sale for it in Germany. Why, it's the very thing the Germans have been wanting to know all along.

A Turkish communique states that Erzerum is not a fortress. It's astonishing how one's point of view alters with experience. We're open to bet that, up till a week or so ago, there were quite a decent few people in Turkey who thought it was. We're only waiting now to hear that Kerman-shah (which, in 1910, had a population of 40,000) is a mere ring of shepherd's huts.

We always feared that, sooner or later, Regent's Park would be used as an internment ground. The *Times* headline: "New Animals at the Zoo," leads us to suppose that our worst fears are now realised. There's one thing, it's handy for Madame Tussaud's—presumably the future home of the Kaiser and his little ones.

That Shamoan German who got a well-deserved hammering last week appears to have issued a communique reversing the facts—in doing which he's sinning in fine company, for the same operation is continually being performed by his friends on the Eastern and Western fronts.

"Mr. Richards said it was singularly unfortunate that the terms should have come to be commonly known as white ants." We don't quite see his point; to our unscientific imagination it seems that, by any other name, they'd be just as much of an infernal nuisance.

"In his peroration he (M. Painleve) quoted and credited to Hall Caine, an American author the words 'O Death, where is thy sting? O Grave, where is thy victory?'" And now, we take it, Mr. Caine doesn't know whether to be more flattered or disgusted at having the words of a comparatively obscure writer like Paul of Tarsus attributed to his mighty pen.

Plague Mortality in India. Simla, February 3.—The plague mortality in India during the week ending January 29th stood at 6,820 against 8,533 cases, Bombay Presidency and Sind had 1,772 deaths, Madras Presidency 366, Bihar and Orissa 531, United Provinces 1,239, Punjab 40, Burma 347, Central Provinces 775, Mysore State 130, Hyderabad State 1271, Central India 81 and Kashmir 14.

FROM THE PULPIT.

Christ the Loving Teacher.

Yesterday was observed at the Union Church, in accordance with the request of the Students' Christian Federation, as a day of prayer for students in all lands. The Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald chose for his text at the morning service the words "Learn of Me, for I am meek and lowly in heart." We append notes of the sermon:—

We are used to thinking of our Lord of Nazareth, perhaps as the Good Shepherd or the Great Physician, than as the Loving Teacher of men. Yet He was always teaching, for among men's sorrows He had a keen eye for their ignorance; He "had compassion on the multitudes," we read, "and began to teach them many things." At any time and in any circumstances He was always to teach, in the village synagogue, in the Temple courts, on the hillside, from a boat's edge, to few or many. His immediate friends were known as disciples, learners, and as they went with Him in company heavenly lessons were opened up to them on every hand. The familiar incidental things of life became so many windows through which souls might glimpse the Father's purposes and learn to apprehend His character. He was Master in the realm of Divine things, yet how unpretentious is the invitation to His school. "Learn of Me, for I am meek and lowly in heart." It is not thus we are accustomed to offer our academics to the world, or that the halls of learning displayed the qualifications of those who minister their instruction. Yet there is a place for true humility in all successful pedagogy. Real learning is still with pride. In the pupil, pride precedes destruction, an examination results are apt to show. The teacher who is deeply learned is usually humble-minded, proud to remain a learner, and aiming to make his pupils follow-students with himself. The Divine Master was one who taught "with authority," as every teacher should, and "not as the Scribes." Yet it was the Scribes who took the dogmatic, hectoring tone, laid down the law, bound men down by precise regulations. The Lord Himself was gentle, persuasive. It was His way to open windows and bid men look through, to suggest, vivify, awake the mind and get it to reflect. If any church assumes to speak with an authority which does not aim to carry men's own conscience and reason along with it, it is far from the spirit and method of Christ. One can say the Creed, or sing it, gladly as the solemn and joyful expression of what men have found in Christ. But to impose its acceptance on pain of excommunication here and perdition hereafter is as unlike the Lord's own way as can be conceived. What a drop it is to take the theme of praise and turn it into a sinister threat! "Learn of Me," says the Loving Teacher: "Say no, Shibboleth," is what has too often been uttered in His name. "Learn of Me, for I am meek and lowly in heart," it means that we catch His spirit, that we study to be like Him, that we come by degrees to share His thoughts, His aims, His sacrifices, enter into the fellowship of His Cross. Widely as our Saviour did certainly expand men's knowledge of God, it was not primarily by imparting information, if one may put it so. It was by living a life, including the dying of a death. It was by imparting a spirit in which we say "Abba, Father," not because we have been instructed so to speak of God, but because such speech has come to be the instinctive language of the soul. That is "religious education," and there is no other in any really Christian sense. Much which is called religious education is only instruction in the mechanics and vehicle of the thing itself, as reading and writing are not education but only means and instruments of education. Our systems of education are but so much cram for petty utilitarian purposes if they stop short with the mere imparting of information. We bid the student who regards himself as a

finished product on his graduation day. For the rest of life his coveted diploma is only a certificate that on a certain date in the past, he was able to answer certain questions. Much more important, he had learnt to ask questions. The successful teacher is he who turns out students, not finished articles, minds with a capacity for continued study, a love of knowledge and eagerness in quest of it. The true University is not an institution to supply the market with a required number of teachers, doctors, chemists, engineers, neither is the student rightly so named whose object is just to fit himself to make a living or a fortune by supplying a given demand. The true educational institution trains minds rather than fills them; and the educated man or woman is one whose mind has been trained rather than specialised for a given purpose. Reference was made recently at a prize giving in this Colony to an idea said to exist in some circles in the East that a mastery of Western knowledge can be gained by getting up a few textbooks. A gross error wherever it may exist. It is not unknown in the West itself, and one has come across its counterpart with regard to religion. Religious education is sometimes thought attainable by filling children's minds with Bible facts and catechism explanations, which may no more be religion than alphabet and grammar are education. The risk of making religion a school subject is that when school days are over the thing may be thrown aside with other school subjects. One sees numbers of men and women whose attitude can only be accounted for on the supposition that they consider they learnt all the religion they need during school days. They quite approve of Bible lessons, catechism, prayers, morning and evening in school, church on Sundays for their children. But there is nothing of it all in their own homes, and what other impression can possibly be gathered by their young people than that indifference to Christian habits and ordinances is one of the privileges of adult life? You cannot reduce the Faith to a department of pedagogics, but you can very easily reduce it to a faculty by the attempt. Religious education is the training of the soul, and how that is to come to an end so long as the soul itself continues is inconceivable. Christian training is companionship with Christ, and that is a thing which, once begun, goes on from more to greater. The Lord set up no other college than companionship with Himself. "Learn of Me," He says to all teachable souls and the very remotest, most inconspicuous notion to associate with it is to read it as though it said "Learn for a little while and then go away and forget, get some smattering of familiarity with the externals of Divine things, and think you know all you need trouble about." Yet are not these pretty much the words that many would have to use if they put into plain words the thoughts by which they justify their lives? Companionship with Himself is what our Lord very specially offered to the young men. He gathered around Him as disciples. His call is clear to young men and women still, and there is something not quite natural about the youth or maiden who is deaf to His call. It is a right instinct which has bound together tens of thousands of students of both sexes and all branches in the International Federation which asks for the prayers of the Churches to day. How unspeakably precious is young life! Did we ever realise it as we must to-day when so much of it is being ruthlessly sacrificed in the waste of war? Were there victory to-morrow we should still be desolate. Our hearts are "woe," as we say in Scotland, for the bonnie boys, the "Flowers of the Forest," mowed down, and never to be given back to us. Youth did not make the quarrel—it never does—but youth must bear the burden. The prime movers were aged and elderly men—may God have mercy on their grey hairs! The man whose single word would have averted it at last is a grandfather. But the word was not spoken. So the regiments are full, but the College halls are empty, like

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by the correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

A GERMAN FLOGGED ON SHAMEEN.

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

Sir,—Since I wrote on the 21st instant re the above incident, Nathansohn has seen fit to circulate a Shamen saying that he had insulted a French lady and stating also that with regard to the flogging he had rendered more than he had received.

Those statements are all untrue as eye-witnesses were present on both occasions apart from those concerned.

Besides this, one other occasion at least occurred in which this worthy representative of the great and glorious (?) German nation showed decided unwillingness to make way in ordinary politeness. For his own sake and that of the rest of the German people on Shameen he would have been well advised to let the matter drop as doubtless, it will be the business of the rest of the Allied male community, at least, to see that Nathansohn has no further opportunities of insulting ladies.

Yours, etc.,
ENRIENTE
Canton, Feb. 25, 1916.

FOOTBALL.

R.G.A. v. Nav.

The Artillery and the Naval contingents had a most exciting encounter for Senior League honours on the Military ground on Saturday afternoon. From the start, the gunners attacked vigorously, and the naval defence was given a hot time, but they soon managed to clear. The "Tars" then took the leather, and a fine "break away" found it at the gunners' territory where a fine attempt at scoring was effected, which however, the goalie just managed to clear. Beautifully played was then confined to mid-field for a considerably long period, both teams exhibiting some fine play and excellent combination, and it was at this stage that the half time was sounded with no score registered.

In the second moiety, the gunners played a faster game, but were often "nipped in the bud," by the naval backs, who played cleverly. The leather was soon sent into the gunners' territory, where the naval contingent made another vigorous attempt at scoring, but the goalie again proved superior. The gunners now, realising the situation, made a brilliant combined attack, and once more visited the naval goal, where the goalie was hard tested, and, although he cleared several good shots, he was at last beaten by a fine effort from Cople, which brought the gunners one up, a little before the close. Although the "Tars" played hard for an equaliser, the final whistle found the R.G.A. winners by the only score of the game.

Canton Ladies' War Work.

The following articles made by the British ladies at Canton have recently been sent to the British Red Cross Hospital at Alexandria (the result of one month's work):—22 pairs socks, 1 pair mittens, 1 shirt, 8 bed sheets, 63 triangular bandages, 58 many-tailed, 32 dozen sponges.

The offices and the workshops, yes, the very lads are torn from their mothers' care. Then at least we may hope that the young will value better the civilisation for which they have had to make sacrifices, the gospel whose root principles are assailed by Anarchist incarnations in the mailed fist, the Saviour, whose meekness and lowliness have been held in scorn—for the state of our world to-day is the bitter price of that mad despising.

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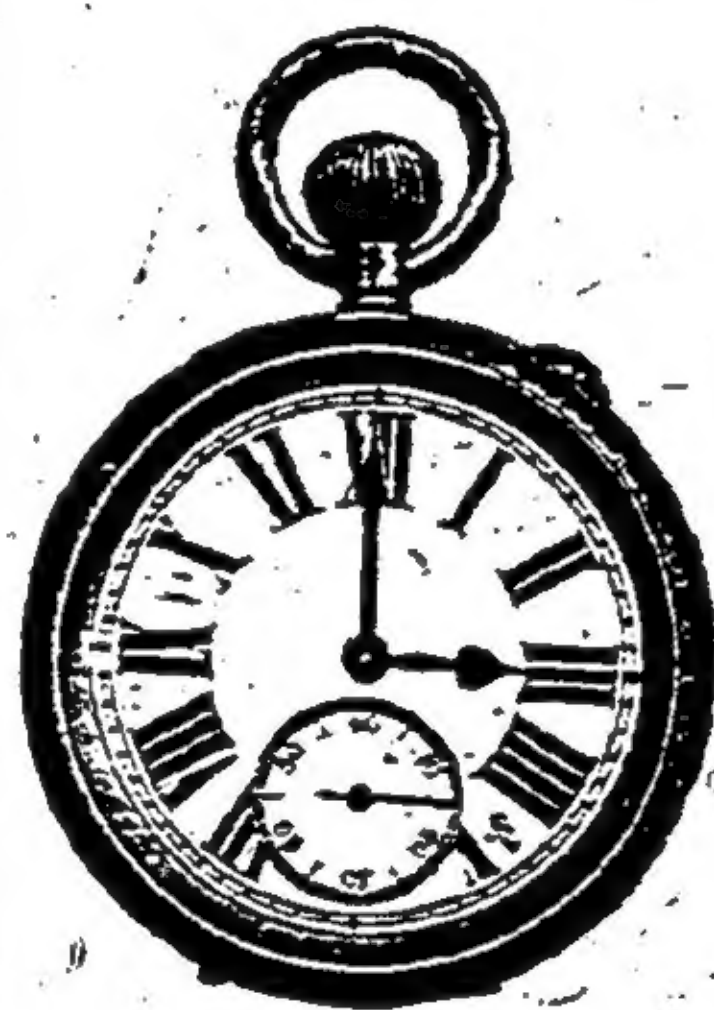
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Hongkong, 23rd February, 1916.

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Braden Miss A
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and Master
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Dobinson Mrs
Master & Misses
Eyreman Mr G
Hildreth Mrs

Howard Miss M
Kew Mr J J
Lim Miss
Lundberg Miss
Lundberg Mr E N
McMinn Mr L D
Newman Dr H W
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LONDON & Bombay, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Port Said and Marseilles	Nankin Capt. G. Manley	3 p.m. 9th Mar.	Freight & Pass.
SHANGHAI, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Malta Capt. C. C. Talbot	about 14th Mar.	Freight & Pass.
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Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination	Steamers	Sailing Date
LONDON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Durban, Cape Town, Tenerife	Shio Maru Capt. Okamoto Miyazaki Maru Capt. Teranaka	T. 16,000 T. 16,000 THURS., 9th Mar., at noon. THURS., 23rd Mar., at noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama	Tamba Maru Capt. Natsugawa Yokohama Maru Capt. Shinohara	T. 12,500 T. 12,500 TUES., 7th Mar., at noon. WED., 15th Mar., at noon.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, and Brisbane	Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda	T. 13,500 T. 9,500 TUES., 14th Mar., at 4 p.m. FRI., 17th Apr., at 4 p.m.
CALCUTTA via Spore, Penang & Rangoon	Kaga Maru Capt. Tsuda	T. 12,000 WEDNESDAY, 8th March.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca and Colombo	Rangoon Maru Capt. Kusano	T. 8,000 TUESDAY, 29th Feb.
SHANGHAI and Kobe	Penang Maru Capt. Kishibiki	T. 8,000 TUESDAY, 29th Feb.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Ceylon Maru Capt. Fujino	T. 12,500 TUESDAY, 29th Feb.
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda	T. 9,500 SUN., 12th Mar., at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Miyazaki Maru Capt. Teranaka	T. 16,000 FRI., 25th Feb., at 8 a.m.

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Dairen Maru*	8,000 - 14 knots	26th February.
Nippon Maru*	11,000 - 15 knots	29th February.
Anjo Maru**	18,500 - 15 knots	Sat. 11th March.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	14th Mar. at noon.
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	8th Apr. at noon.
Persia Maru†	9,000 - 15 knots	21st Apr. at 10.30 a.m.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	3rd May.

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Tjikembang	JAVA	7th Apr.	11th Apr.	do
Arakan	JAVA	8th May	12th May	do

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SHANGHAI	Shantung	2nd Mar. at 4 p.m.
TIENSIN	Kueichow	4th Mar. at noon.

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Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjitaroen	BATAVIA	28th Feb.	29th Feb.	SHANGHAI
Tjilwong	MAKASSAR	28th Feb.	4th Mar.	KOBE

* Wireless Telegraphy.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

York Building. 115

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.)

Steamer	Arrive Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Australia
St Albans		15th Mar. at 11 a.m.
Empire	16th Mar.	8th Apr.
Eastern	6th Apr.	29th Apr.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.

† All Steamers Fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.,

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamship	Captain	Leaving
Haihong	J. W. Evans	TUES. 29th Feb. at 2 p.m.
Haiching	W. C. Passmore	TUES. 7th Mar. at 2 p.m.

For Amoy Passengers only.

* Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lauder & Co.,

General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong—(Subject to Alteration).)

For	Steamship	On
SHAI Kobe & Moji	Fooksang†	Wed. 1st Mar. at d'light
SPORE, Pang & Cebu	Yatshing	Thurs. 2nd Mar. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Choyang†	Fri. 3rd Mar. at d'light
HOIHOW & Haiphong	Lok ang	Sat. 4th Mar. at 8 a.m.
MANILA	Yuensang†	Sat. 4th Mar. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Luosang†	Sat. 11th Mar. at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatshing" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 15 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dally, Weihaiwei.

† Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lanad, Dulu, Simpura, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage,

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

LOG BOOK.

Shippers Busy.
During a little over one week, no less than nineteen vessels changed hands in Japan, the aggregate tonnage being 47,935 and the price ¥10,680,000. Many of these vessels were over thirty years old and the majority over twenty. One ship, the Shikoku Maru, thirty-three years old, fetched ¥140 per gross ton, while another, the Fukoku Maru, over twenty years old, fetched ¥270 per gross ton.

Largest Steamer to go through Panama Canal.

The American s.s. Newton, drawing 27 ft. of water, went through the Panama Canal from the Pacific to the Atlantic on January 7. She had been waiting since the middle of October, and is the largest vessel to pass through the canal since the recent closing of the route on account of the slides. The Newton, of 3,273 tons, sailed from San Francisco for Stockholm on September 30. She arrived at Bilbao on October 15.

Sea Insurance Company.

The directors have decided to pay a dividend (subject to income tax) of 8s. per share, which, with the interim dividend paid in July last, makes a total dividend for the year of 16s. per share; also a bonus (subject to income tax) of 4s. per share, making a present distribution of 12s. per share and a total distribution for the year of 20s. per share. It was further decided to transfer 55,000l. from profit and loss account to provide for depreciation in the market value of securities and to transfer 60,000l. to the reserve fund, increasing it to 205,000l., leaving a balance at credit of the profit and loss account of upwards of 180,000l. For the preceding year the total distribution was 16s. per share.

Shanghai Freight.

Messrs. Wheelock and Co.'s Freight Market Report (Shanghai, 17th February) says:—There was no issue of our circular a fortnight ago owing to the Chinese New Year holidays intervening. The volume of cargo offering to Europe and to America does not tend to diminish in spite of the high rates of freight ruling, but tonnage to Europe is getting scarcer than ever owing to Government requisitions in consequence of which and coupled with the fact that some of the lines are sending their steamers round the Cape of Good Hope, the tendency is for rates to advance still further, in fact, they have already done so to America via Pacific and to New York via Suez Conference steamers. Coastwise—Our free-cargo of a month ago has been simply fulfilled and the rise in rates in all directions can only be called "phenomenal." Tonnage is exceedingly scarce and is likely to become more so in the near future as we understand six well known Norwegian coasters have recently changed hands and are proceeding home shortly.

Chinese Seamen in Trouble at Glasgow.

In the Glasgow Sheriff Court, on January 23, eight Chinese seamen were charged with having wilfully disobeyed the orders of the chief officer of the steamship Den of Kelly to take part in boat drill at a time when the vessel was in danger during the presence of the enemy submarines. They pleaded not guilty. The captain, in evidence, stated that the vessel was on a voyage from a Mediterranean port when they were warned of the danger of enemy submarines. The boats were afterwards swung out, and at a point in the voyage he ordered boat drill. The eight Chinamen failed to turn out, and one of them told the chief officer that soon was their hour for dinner and they refused to go to boat drill. The Chinaman added that the order should have been given at 12.30, when the officers dined. Sheriff Lyall found the charge proved, stating that the order given by the master of the vessel was lawful and proper. He passed sentence of a fortnight's imprisonment on each of the accused and ordered them to forfeit two days' pay.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
Haddock, Hippers & Co.
ALEXANDRA CAFE.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1916

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

"A Danger to the Community."

Before Mr. Justice Gompertz, at the Criminal Sessions to-day, a Chinese named Mak Shing Cheung was charged with larceny and wounding.

Mr. G. N. Orme, prosecuted and outlined the circumstances of the case, saying that on December 31, the foksia in a jeweller's shop in Queen's Road saw the prisoner smash a glass case, which was outside, and take a tray containing 20 rings. Others also took jewellery, the total value of the articles stolen being \$590. Prisoner was chased and caught by a foki and turned round and stabbed his captor in the shoulder. Prisoner admitted the theft and said he stabbed the foki because he was set on.

In sentencing the man to seven years' hard labour, His Lordship said:—"I consider you a criminal whose liberty is a danger to the community."

Robbery from a Woman.
A Chinese named Tseng Chung was charged before the Chief Justice with robbery from a woman named Chan Sing living at On Wo Lane on January 27. The Crown Solicitor (Mr. P. M. Hodgson) prosecuted.

Prisoner denied the offence. In outlining the case, Mr. Hodgson said a woman named Chan Sing lived with an amah at On Wo Lane. At 6.30 p.m. on January 27, a man came up to her cubicle, on the first floor, held and attacked her and took her bracelets from her wrists. The amah ran out for help.

Evidence was then taken. Sentence of seven years' hard labour and 14 strokes with the "cat" was passed.

Infant to Rob.
A Chinese, named To Lui, was charged before Mr. Justice Gompertz with an assault with intention to rob.

Mr. Orme appeared for the prosecution, and, in outlining the case, said the prisoner and another man watched the complainant, changing two notes at a money changer's in Yau-mai, and followed him. When he got to Hungghom railway bridge, they came up and attacked him. They attempted to steal his money but it was fastened so far down in his belt that they could not get it. A European constable stationed near by, heard the cries, and promptly came up and arrested accused, the other man getting away.

The prisoner's story was that he had been persuaded to commit the assault by the other man, who said that complainant was his enemy and he wanted to fight him for revenge. He had no intention of stealing the money.

In reply to this story of a quarrel, complainant said that he had worked at Kowloon Docks for 13 years, and he was the best man.

His Lordship:—"Do you mean beat morally, physically or that you are a peaceful man?"
Complainant:—"Yes; that is it; I am a most peaceful man."

Sentence of three years' hard labour was passed.

Discharged.
Before the Chief Justice, a Chinese, named Chan Tsoi pleaded not guilty to a charge of robbery from the person of an amah, of \$65.

Mr. Hodgson conducted the prosecution and said that the complainant was returning from changing money in the Queen's Road and as he was going up the steps to Hollywood Road, he was set upon by defendant and another man, who snatched the money and ran away. Evidence would be given by a Police Reserve Constable, and this would be the first time that a member of Police Reserve had given evidence at the Criminal Sessions.

Evidence was then given, but the jury did not consider this sufficiently strong to warrant a conviction.

Accused was discharged.

Armed Robbers Get Ten Years.
Two Chinese, Wong Tak and Kwok Kin, were charged before the Chief Justice with armed robbery. Both pleaded guilty.

Mr. Hodgson said that the men were members of a gang of five who entered the house of complainant and threatened the inmates with knives and gagged them with small oranges. They also produced something which they said was a bomb and told the inmates that if they did not give them their property they would all be blown to bits. The robbers managed to get about \$78 in money and jewellery and other articles to the value of about \$2,000 or \$3,000.

In reply to his Lordship, Mr. Hodgson said that the "bomb" exhibited in Court appeared to be quite harmless, being only a milk-tin wrapped up in Chinese paper.

The first prisoner said he had nothing to say.

The second prisoner said he was forced into this—I was suffering from toothache and happened to be passing the house at the time and was asked to join in.

His Lordship:—"Did you find this cure your toothache?"
Prisoner:—"It is not cured yet."

His Lordship said it would be impossible to conceive a worse case of the kind, and it was one of those cases which were very frequent at the time of Chinese New Year. "Men of your class come down from Canton to give the Colony the benefit of your villainy. The Court is determined to put down these assaults by men of your class on innocent people. I feel that I should be wanting in my duty if I did not pass a very severe sentence—10 years' hard labour and 20 strokes with the "cat" each."

Another Armed Robbery.
A Chinese named Tsang Li, was sentenced by the Chief Justice to seven years' hard labour and 14 strokes, on a charge of armed robbery at Shaan-kiwan, to which he pleaded guilty.

Mr. Hodgson said the case was very similar to the previous one, the prisoner being the leader of a gang of 13 men and was the only one caught. He had most of the missing property in his possession.

Lady Missionary's Death.
We regret to record the death, which took place suddenly at Blackheath on the 25th inst., of the wife of the Rev. A. E. Claxton, of the London Missionary Society.

The deceased lady had been actively associated for thirty years with the Society, having been for eight years in Samoa, sixteen in Chungking and six in Hankow. She left for Home about a year ago, spending a fortnight in Hongkong at that time.

Health of the Colony.
Last week there were thirteen cases of small-pox (nine fatal), six of enteric (three fatal), one of plague (fatal) and one non-fatal occurrence of paratyphoid fever notified in the Colony. Four of the cases were imported, and all were Chinese save two British and one Portuguese suffering from enteric and one Indian sufferer from small-pox. The plague case was from Kowloon, and this makes the second occurrence for the year.

ARRIVED.

Bangkok M. Jap. ss. 1844, Hon. 28th Feb.—Kobe, Gen.—S. Y. K.
Otaru M. Jap. ss. 2911, Yoshioka, 28th Feb.—Wakamatsu, Coal—M. B. K.
Tai Hoo M. Jap. ss. 2102, Horiuchi, 28th Feb.—Darien, Coal—M. B. K.
Cheyuan, Chi. ss. 1177, Rose, 28th Feb.—Shanghai, Gen.—C. M. C.
Hsinchang, Chi. ss. 1258, Munro, 28th Feb.—Canton, Gen.—C. M. C.

SATURDAY'S BOXING.

Some Interesting Bouts.

There was a good crowd at the Victoria Recreation Club on Saturday night to witness the boxing bouts which had been arranged, and the events, if not revealing great skill in the art, were at least interesting from more than one viewpoint. The premier event, which was far from satisfactory, was one of those matches which leave a nasty taste in the mouth of a true sportsman.

Evans v. McGowan.
Evans, of Hongkong, and McGowan, from the U.S.S. Wilmington, were drawn together, the former turning the scales at 138 lbs. whilst the latter fetched three lbs. more, and in the match it was clearly shown how useful that three lbs. was to the latter. Evans very quickly assumed the offensive, and showed a tremendous lack of discretion at the outset, by a too zealous desire to get right in and finish the match off there and then. McGowan, however, would have none of this, and, instead of concerning himself with bringing the fight to a speedy termination, did the right thing in the circumstances, and simply held aloof until his too ardent opponent had got tired of wearing himself out. This was bound to happen sooner or later, and, on coming into the ring for the second round, it was plainly noticeable that the local man had done himself no good in the previous round. His attacks now were very feeble, and the American simply walked in and inflicted his punishment just where he thought fit, getting in some kidney punches which must have caused serious discomfiture. The visitor, too, delivered right-handers with some sting behind them, and Evans more than once was sent spinning to the floor. On one occasion it looked as though he was there for good, but, with a superhuman effort, he pulled himself together, and rose only to be felled like an ox from another blow awaiting him when he did rise. It must be said, in tribute to Evans, that he withstood the great amount of punishment meted out to him with wonderful fortitude, and it says much for his stamina that he was able to appear as fresh as he did at the end of the bout.

A Madman.
A man, said to be insane, was captured yesterday on the roof garden of Messrs. Sincere's new premises, but not before some little excitement had been caused.

Battling Joe v. Young Maher.
Although it seems a strange thing to say, yet to be honest it must be said that the big event of the evening spoilt the whole show. To speak plainly, it was a disgusting performance from start to finish, and it may be pointed out that no brief is being held either for "Battling Joe" or Young Maher. In the first place Maher was some lbs. heavier than "Joe," and there were many occasions in the match where he could have well afforded to have been a little generous, but there was a good deal of the bully in his fighting right through which called for many audible comments from the audience. "Joe" was very quick on his feet and was particularly smart at what can best be described as kangaroo side-jumps. It was due in the main to this habit, which is all right sometimes, that he became very worn out. He had been harassed from the start by Maher and it was this jumping that saved him a great deal of punishment which he would otherwise have received, but he rather overdid it and Maher took advantage of him. The culmination was reached in the third round when Maher bore down upon his man and carried him through the ropes. "Joe" stood up with head and body through the ropes, and legs inside. It was quite evident he had had sufficient punishment and was, as a matter of fact, rather dazed, so that he scarcely knew what he was doing, or he would have got down and been counted out, for he did not want to fight any more. Maher was not going to have this, and when he could have afforded to have been generous, he chose to keep on hitting his man with unsportsmanlike fervour, much to the disgust of many present. He strutted round the ring as though he had knocked out a fit, heavy-weight, instead of a much smaller man than himself. It was a very unsatisfactory fight, and not many of these are wanted in Hongkong.

The prizes were distributed by Mr. H. J. Ge'ge, and he together with Dr. H. J. U.S.N., were the judges; Mr. W. Logan was the referee and Messrs. Bond, Lyon, and J. Oxberry were the timekeepers.

Ward v. Abraham.
There was little interest in the bout between Ward, Dockyard Police, Hongkong, weighing 135 lbs. and Abraham of the U.S.S. Wilmington, weighing 130 lbs. Ward was much the bigger of the two, and it would have been strange indeed if he could not have given a good account of himself. At the outset, Ward walked in to do battle, and, driving his man against the ropes with a force which was quite irresistible, he proceeded to deal out to him some of the stuff which generally finishes a match. The American recovered himself somewhat and began to give Ward an uneasy time, but he could not follow up his advantages, and before the third round had been long in progress Abraham was counted out.

Abbas v. Beesty.
It was a nice little match which took place between Abbas, of Hongkong, and Beesty, K.O.S.-L.L., turning the scales at 118 lbs. and 116 lbs. respectively. It was a good match, but it could have been greatly improved if Abbas would have come into the open to fight. In fact, it took Beesty all his time going round the ring looking for his man, and very little real fighting was seen throughout although it was a treat to watch the footwork of both, which they made use of on occasions.

HARBOUR OFFICE.

Master, Mate and Engineer Examinations.

The following are the results of the above examinations held at the Harbour Office during the month of February, 1916:—

Paul Antony Edgar Hewgece, for 1st Mate, passed on the 1st February.

Allan MacLennan, for Master, passed on the 11th February.

Andrew Nicol McDonald, for 2nd Class Engineer, passed on the 16th February.

Walter Tinker, for 2nd Class Engineer, passed on the 23rd February.

MANILA CIGAR FACTORIES.

An Important Notification.

We are informed by the Colonial Secretary that information has been received that the "La Alhambra" and the "La Florida Lital" cigar factories of Manila have been removed from the list of cigar factories having a German interest.

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DEATH.

CLAXTON.—Frances Alice, wife of Rev. A. E. Claxton, London Missionary Society, died suddenly at Blackheath on Feb. 25th. (China papers please copy.)

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued to-day by Lieut.-Col. A. Chapman, V. D., state:—

Monthly Reports.
The monthly state is required at the Orderly Room not later than 5 p.m. to-morrow, 29th inst.

Engineer Company.

The following extract from Orders by Chief Engineer, China Command, is published for information:—The undermentioned members of the Engineer Co., H. K. V. C. are raised to the "Proficient" rate of Engineer pay with effect from 11. 2. 16.—Electricians:—No. 1454 Sapper Heigh, No. 1721 Sapper Oswald, No. 1932 Sapper Smith, No. 1921 Sapper Old.

Musketry.
Musketry, Recruits' Course, Part II (Standard Test), will be carried out at King's Park Range as follows:—

Saturday, 4th March 2.30 p.m. Right Section M. G. Co.

Sunday, 5th March, 9.30 a.m. Scouts Company.

O. Co. concerned will take steps to ensure that every recruit of their Company or Section, who is in the Colony, fires the Course on the date arranged above. Corp'l Grimes R. E. will attend and N. C. O. of the units having men firing will attend to assist him. Uniform (drill order) to be worn.

The Officer in charge of the firing point will check the Ammunition both before and after firing each day. Officer on duty at firing point:—

March 4th, Lieut. Kennett.

March 5th, An Officer of the Scouts Company.

Officer on duty in butts:—

March 4th—Lieut. Weall.

Officer on duty in butts:—

March 5th—Lieut. Rees.

Parades.

Parades for Tuesday, 29th inst. 7.00 a.m. Members of Signalling Section and other Signallers, as detailed in Signalling Section order dated 8. 12. 15—Morse flag practice at Headquarters.

5.10 p.m. Centre Section M. G. Co.—M. G. Drill at Kowloon Docks. Launch leaves Statue Pier at 4.30 p.m.

5.15 p.m.—Nos. 1 and 2 Sub-sections Art. Battery. (as detailed in Corps order No. 4 dated 30.12.15)—10 pdr. gun drill at Headquarters. Sergt. Bradley, R.G.A. will attend.

5.15 p.m.—Right Section M.G. Co.—Section drill and Musketry exercises on Cricket Ground.

5.15 p.m. Left Section M. G. Co.—Machine Gun drill at Headquarters.

5.15 p.m. Recruits of all units—Squad drill and Rifle exercises at Headquarters under S. M. Highy and one N.C.O. from Right Sec. M. G. Co.

5.15 Stretcher Bearer Section—Instruction at Headquarters.

Detail.
On duty until morning of 3rd March.—H.K.V.R.

Returned.
Mr. A. Shelton Hooper arrived by the English mailboat to-day from Home.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

LEE KEE

BUILDING CONTRACTOR.
DEALER IN SANITARY GOODS.
MANUFACTURER OF MESSING TRAYS,
FIRE BRICKS AND SANITARY STONE,
WARE DRAIN PIPES, IMPORTER AND
EXPORTER OF BUILDING MATERIALS.
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do No. 1482, Works.
Head Office:—21, Wellington
Street.

VESSELS DUE.



SHARE MARKET
QUOTATIONS.

Up to the Minute.

Banks	sa.	\$163.00
China Firm	sa.	\$125.00
Donghai	sa.	\$18.50
Steamboats	sa.	\$188.00
Indes (Comb.)	sa.	\$135.00
Indes (Def.)	sa.	\$50.00
Sugars	sa.	\$140.00
Leasans	sa.	\$39.00
Wharves	sa.	\$75.00
Shai Dock	sa.	\$64.00
H. K. Hotel	sa.	\$93.00
Knowlton Lands	sa.	\$37.25
Shai Cotton	sa.	\$90.00
Providents, ex. d. b.	sa.	\$9.30
Ropes	sa.	\$32.00
Langkata	sa.	\$37.00

HUGE THEFTS ALLEGED.

Chinese Launch Owner
Prosecutes His Accountant.

Before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese was charged by his employer, Ngai Kwai, of 109, Des Voeux Road, with stealing \$23,000 in bank notes, 44 English sovereigns, a gold pendant valued at \$12.00, a gold ring valued at \$30.00, and a gold chain valued \$167.

Mr. Leo D'Almeida represented plaintiff and Mr. C. F. Mason defended.

Mr. D'Almeida stated that the plaintiff was a launch owner and defendant was his accountant. The money and articles mentioned in the charge were in the safe. On October 27 last, plaintiff went to Yau-mai, and during his absence, a servant in charge of the premises heard someone opening the safe. He saw the defendant taking the articles. When asked where he was taking them, defendant said: "Mind your own business. If you meddle with me, I will kill you," or words to that effect. The caretaker reported the matter to the landlord of the premises, who told him to follow defendant. He was afraid to report the matter to the Police because the defendant might have been given authority. He followed defendant, who apparently took train for Canton. He later reported the matter to his master, who at once went to Canton in search of defendant. Enquiries by the police at Canton had resulted in the recovery of about \$11,000 or \$12,000. The rest was still unrecovered. Plaintiff failed to find defendant until the latter served him with a writ for wrongful representations to the Canton Police, and later plaintiff issued a warrant.

Mr. Mason said he was appearing for the defendant both in the present case and in the action at the Supreme Court.

Formal evidence of arrest was given, after which a remand until Monday morning next was granted. Bail was fixed in the sum of \$10,000.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D. S. P. (Reserve) state:—

Platoon Parades,
Tuesday, February 28th. No. 2 Company (3rd and 4th Platoons).
Wednesday, March 1st. No. 3 Company (1st and 2nd Platoons).
Thursday, March 2nd. No. 3 Company (3rd and 4th Platoons).
Friday, March 3rd. No. 1 Company (1st and 3rd Platoons).
Summer Uniform.
No. 2 Company will attend Central Station for measurement as follows:
No. 1 Platoon ... 5.30
No. 2 " ... 5.45
No. 3 " ... 6.00
No. 4 " ... 6.15

Maxim Gunners.
Will attend for instruction at Central Station at 5.30 p.m. sharp on Wednesday, March 1st and Friday, March 3rd.

Roll Books.
The attention of Platoon Commanders is drawn to orders of February 25th/26th. The Roll Books previously in use are at this office.

COURT
CONGRATULATIONS.The Attorney General and the
Hon. Mr. Sharp Com-
plimented.

Prior to the ordinary business of the Criminal Sessions, which opened this morning, the Chief Justice expressed the Court's satisfaction at the elevation of Mr. J. H. Kemp to the post of Attorney General and also offered congratulations to the Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., who has recently been given a seat on the Executive Council. Among those present were Mr. P. M. Hodgson (Crown Solicitor), Mr. Eldon Potter, Mr. F. C. Jenkin, Mr. M. J. D. Stephens, and a good number of solicitors.

In addressing Mr. Kemp, His Lordship said:—Mr. Attorney, I desire to offer you the congratulations of the Court on your elevation to the high position of Attorney General of this Colony. This Court can rightly claim a wholehearted interest in your career, firstly as its Registrar, then as Crown Solicitor and latterly as Acting Attorney General. In all these positions you have been brought into close association with the Court, and it has not failed to value your character and your work. Mr. Attorney, your promotion in the profession has indeed been rapid, and your accession to the highest position in the ranks was, I feel sure, prompted by the ability, industry and initiative which have characterised your tenure of the office for the last eighteen months, a period of great stress and responsibility. No one knows better than I do the manifold and exacting duties that fall to the lot of the Attorney General, and, in wishing you Godspeed, I am assured that as it leader you will maintain the best traditions of the Bar, and cement the happy relations which exist between it and the Bench.

In reply, the Attorney General said:—I wish to thank your Lordship very sincerely for the kind and, I fear, too flattering words of welcome. I fully appreciate the honour of holding the office to which I have just been called. I have had some experience of the working of this office and I should like to take this opportunity of thanking your Lordship for the unfailing courtesy and consideration which you have always shown. I also wish to acknowledge the assistance I have received both from the members of that branch of the profession to which I have the honour of belonging and the members of the other branches of the legal profession for their unfailing assistance in the difficult problems which have arisen during my experience of the office. I use the term assistance in the broad sense, because it has been given in the form of criticism and often opposition, but it was none the less real, and frequently helped to cut a path through a very tangled wood. My experience of the working of the office enables me to realise the serious responsibilities which the office involves and I undertake its duties in no light spirit. I feel all too conscious of how far short of my predecessors I fall in the qualities necessary for the due performance of the duties, but I shall, to the utmost, endeavour to carry out those duties worthily, and in some measure live up to the traditions and ideals of those who have held the office before me.

Addressing Mr. Sharp, the Chief Justice said:—A pleasing privilege further waits me. I take this first available opportunity to congratulate you as one of the leaders of the Bar on the honour conferred on you by His Excellency the Governor in the submission of your name to His Majesty to serve on the Executive Council. Your residence in this Colony has extended over many years, and the ripe experience which you have acquired in its affairs will prove of real value in the high office to which you have attained. The legal profession, I am assured, regard with great gratification the honour bestowed on one of its most distinguished members.

In reply, Mr. Sharp said:—I am very much obliged to your Lordship for your more than kind

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA
DOCK CO., LTD.Proposed Dividend of 4s
Per Share.

Subject to audit, the Directors of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company Ltd. will recommend the payment of a dividend of \$5.00 per share, which will amount to \$250,000.00; write off about \$30,000 for depreciation of plant, etc.; pay a bonus of 10 per cent. on salaries to the European Staff, and carry forward about \$380,000.00.

CASTLE PEAK

Opening of a New School
Chapel.

The opening of the new school chapel erected at Castle Peak by the Hongkong and New Territories Evangelisation Society was on Saturday attended by a large gathering of those interested. In addition to a party which went by launch from Hongkong, a number of Chinese Christians proceeded thither on a large junk flying a Cross upon its stern.

Although the formal opening ceremony took place on Saturday, the building has been in use for some time past, baptisms having already taken place in it and a day school also started. The meeting on Saturday was presided over by the Rev. H. R. Wells, who interpreted the dedicatory address delivered by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald, President of the Society. In his address, Mr. Macdonald congratulated the Castle Peak friends on the attainment so far of their desires, and expressed good wishes, which he was sure were felt in Hongkong, for the welfare of the Christian community who would worship in the new church. They were there, he said, definitely to declare the building dedicated to the glory of God and the service of the Gospel, but as years passed it would acquire a real sacredness in the minds of the people as the most sacred occurrences of their lives became associated with it. It was an easy thing to put the bricks and wood together but the great work ahead was the rearing of a spiritual temple of faith and character in which God would be pleased to dwell and through which His grace could best be manifested to those around.

Military Theft.

It has been reported to the police by Q.M.S. Cheale, of the Royal Engineers, Wellington Barracks, that someone entered his office by means of a duplicate key and stole several articles, valued at \$25.

Theft from Railway.

Two months' hard labour and four hours' stocks was the sentence given a Chinese by Mr. Hazeland, at the Police Court this morning, for stealing from the Kowloon-Canton Railway yard a quantity of steel fish plate bolts valued at \$4.

congratulations on my appointment to the Executive Council. I can only say I hope that in that position I may be able to do some service to the Colony. My Lord, with regard to my learned friend, the Attorney General, if your Lordship will allow me, I should like to say on behalf of the practising members of the legal profession, in combination of your Lordship's remarks, that, knowing as we do, the most excellent work which Mr. Kemp had done during the last 18 months or two years in this office, and indeed always in any office he has held in this Colony, we feel that a better appointment could not possibly have been made to the Attorney Generalship. We wish, most heartily, to endorse your congratulations on his well-merited honour. This feeling, my Lord, is shared by everybody outside the legal profession who has had the pleasure of being brought into contact with Mr. Kemp in his work. I again thank your Lordship for the very kind remarks to the Bar and myself.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 1.)

THE GERMAN OFFENSIVE A VAST MILITARY ENTERPRISE.

February 25, 12.50 p.m.

It is estimated in Paris that the Crown Prince concentrated half a million men on his renewed attempt to force his way to Verdun, which has been his aim since September 1914.

In order to prevent a repetition of the Crown Prince's previous blunders, the Kaiser appointed the veteran General Haessler, ex-Commandant of Metz, and therefore well acquainted with the terrain, as his adviser.

The new attack was based on General von Hindenburg's plan in Russia. Two hundred thousand troops were assembled on a narrow front of seven miles, extending from Brabant sur Meuse to Herbebois.

The attack began in earnest on the 20th and 21st inst. when the French positions were furiously bombarded by the German heavy guns. The infantry began to advance on Monday evening and were mowed down by the French machine guns. Whole units were wiped out. After five days the attack resulted only in a slight advance, the failure to pierce the line at any point being the best proof.

The German failure is a comparison with the Anglo-French advance on Loos in Champagne when the German line was broken on the first day and thousands of prisoners were captured.

February 25, 5.55 p.m.

A French daily review says:—The German offensive at Verdun apparently was not only a vast military enterprise, but a great dynastic movement. The Germans had been preparing for over two months and brought up all the forty-two centimetre howitzers, all the available Austrian thirty centimetre guns, and heavy artillery, which participated in the invasion of Serbia, besides the Kaiser's best troops; of which seventeen divisions have already been identified.

THE RUSSIANS.

February 25, 8.25 p.m.

A Petrograd telegram states that the Russians have taken Kermanshah.

February 25, 8.25 a.m.

Petrograd communique says:—Troops in the Caucasus have stormed the town of Ispahan, and continue to pursue the Turks into the Ezerum-Khnyes regions.

The Russians in Persia, after dislodging the enemy from mountain positions in the Kermanshah region, occupied the town of Sakhas, taking four guns.

The Russian south of Teheran entered the town of Kaaban.

February 25, 8.25 a.m.

A Petrograd communique says:—There is violent cannonading on the Riga and Dwinsk sectors.

February 25, 8.25 a.m.

A Petrograd communique says:—Destroyers in the Black Sea sank four sailing ships, and destroyed railway bridges on the Anatolian coast.

OPERATIONS ON ITALIAN FRONTS HAMPERED BY
SNOWSTORMS.

February 25, 8.25 a.m.

A Rome communique states that operations on the whole of the fronts are hampered by snowstorms.

THE ALLIES IN THE WEST.

February 25, 11.45 p.m.

Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Our aeroplanes successfully bombed an enemy aerodrome near Lille. All returned safely.

British artillery is active against enemy trenches about the Ypres-Commines Canal, and east of Boesinghe.

February 25, 2.35 a.m.

A Paris communique says:—North of Verdun there has been a heavy fall of snow all day.

The activity of the artillery on both sides continues to be most intense along the whole front, especially to the east of the Meuse, where the fighting is of undiminished desperation.

Several German attacks with great effectiveness and of unprecedented violence on Poivre Hill were unsuccessful; another attack on the Lavouche Wood was also stopped.

There has been no infantry action west of the Meuse. We attacked and captured an enemy salient to the south of Ote Marie a Py in Champagne, taking three hundred prisoners.

We effectively bombarded enemy works in Argonne. There was an artillery duel at Foch in the valley of the Vosges.

THE GERMAN RAIDER MOEWE.

February 25, 3.45 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Tenerife states that the Moeve's latest victims have been sunk between the South American coast and that of Fernando Noronha on January 18 and February 9. She took the collier Corbridge to the mouth of the Amazon, where she replenished her bunkers, and then sank her. On the Moeve's approach the Flammenco began to send distress signals, whereupon the Moeve opened fire on her and sank her. One of the crew of the Flammenco was drowned, and two were wounded. The captain informed Reuter that the raider is 2,500 net tonnage, and is fitted with six-seven inch guns, and two torpedo tubes, besides which she carries a number of mines. The Germans say that she has a speed of seventeen knots and that she has a crew of 250 men, who are under Count Donah.

February 25, 1.00 p.m.

A telegram from Madrid states that the Westburn was captured six days from Pernambuco.

February 25, 3.45 a.m.

Seven Germans with hand grenades controlled the Westburn, which had five thousand tons of coal on board.

It is reported that a British cruiser which had been lying at Santa Cruz, when the Westburn arrived, went out in order to capture her when she left. The Westburn had previously passed British and French warships.

A GERMAN SHIP ESCAPES FROM MADEIRA.

February 25, 1.00 p.m.

The German ship Hochensfeldt (Hochfeldt), escaped from Madeira on Tuesday night.

COMPULSORY SERVICE IN ENGLAND.

February 25, 1.00 p.m.

It is reported that all the married men, who have been attested, will be called up by July 8.

The Government has decided conditionally to recognise Volunteer Training Corps organised throughout the country for home defence. The liability of those eligible for army service will not be affected.

TELEGRAMS.

WEATHER CONDITIONS IN ENGLAND.

February 25, 1.00 p.m.

A blizzard is raging in England.

AUSTRO-GERMAN SHIPS SEIZED.

February 25, 1.00 p.m.

Austro-German ships have been seized on the river Ragna, to the number of thirty-six.

MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR OFFICERS KILLED IN ACTION.

February 25, 8.30 p.m.

A service was held in the St. Mary Abbots Church, Kensington, in memory of the British officers of the Fifth and Sixth Gurkhas, who have fallen in war. There was a large congregation including a number of officers and ex-officers of the Indian Army, some of whom were wounded.

RUSSIANS PURSUE TURKS WHO ARE IN FULL RETREAT.

February 25, 12.25 p.m.

A Petrograd communique says: After a series of battles in Persia the remnants of the enemy concentrated in the Kermanshah region where the Germans and the Turks fortified two mountain passes. The Russians stormed Bideswath Pass, which was then considered impregnable, and occupied Sakhaspash, pursuing the Turks, who are in full retreat toward Kermanshah. The Russians captured guns, machine-guns, and much ammunition.

THE ALLIES IN THE WEST.

February 25, 4.45 p.m.

A Paris communique says: North of Verdun the cannonade has continued with less violence and the Germans made no attack in the course of the night. We are established on an organised line of resistance behind Beaumont, on the heights to the east of Champenille to the south of Ornes. We made fresh bombardments of the German positions in Argonne and there has been intermittent artillery activity from Maincourt to the left bank of the Meuse.

February 25, 5.10 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris says the German's great four days attack north of Verdun is at present ebbing, but most eminent authorities do not minimise the magnitude of the German designs. Consequently, the most minute precautions have been taken. A significant order of the German General Deimling, which has been published, exhorts the famous Fifteenth Corps and says:—"In the course of its last offensive against the French, by the display of its usual courage, prowess and other indications, the Germans hoped for a speedy and decisive victory."

February 25, 6.50 p.m.

A Berlin communique claims the capture of the villages Beaumont and Ornes, together with four farms, and that the enemy's positions to the ridge of Lommes were stormed. It makes the remarkable statement that the sanguinary losses of the enemy were extraordinarily heavy, and those the Germans normal. It also claims that 10,000 prisoners were taken.

PRESIDENT WILSON OPPOSES GERMAN SUBMARINE POLICY.

February 25, 5.55 p.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington, President Wilson's letter to Senator Stone confirms his absolute opposition to the German submarine policy. It affirms that he cannot consent to an abridgement of rights of Americans in any respect, and that he shall preserve peace at any cost, except at the loss of honour.

DAY BY DAY.

Damaging Trees.

For damaging trees on the Government plantation reserves, several Chinese were fined \$10 each this morning at the Police Court.

Deferred Telegrams.

The Great Northern Telegraph Co., Ltd., inform us that deferred telegrams can again be accepted to America via the transatlantic cable.

All Over 20 Cents!

It has been reported to the police that two Chinese have been admitted to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from injuries as the result of a quarrel, which is said to have arisen over a debt of 20 cents.

Small Fire.

An outbreak of fire occurred at No. 3, Cheung Ching, which is used as a godown, late on Sunday evening. It seems that a spark from a cooking stove caused the outbreak. The Fire Brigade was soon in attendance and the damage is only estimated at \$20.

Japanese Shooting Expedition.

A Japanese, named Charles Mara, was charged before Mr. J. B. Wood this morning with having in his possession a rifle and 40 rounds of ammunition, without a permit. It appeared that three Japanese went on a shooting expedition yesterday but when passing the forts at Kowloon they were stopped. The case was remanded, bail being fixed at \$25.

Adjudged.

Before Commissioner C.W. Beckwith, B.N., at the Marine Court this morning, Police Sergeant George Jackson, charged Ho Kam-shing, master of the steam launch Sui Fung, with unlawfully carrying on board his launch, 52 passengers in excess of the number allowed by his licence, outside the local Trade Limits on the 21st inst. The case was adjourned until Wednesday the 1st proximo at 10.30 a.m.

THE CINEMATOGRAPHS.

Victoria.

Saturday was a record night at the Victoria Theatre, for, a quarter of an hour before the performance began, there was not a vacant seat left. The pictures were the best we have seen for a long while and the Melbourne, who occupied the whole of the second half of the programme, kept the audience on the laugh from beginning to end. These clever artists have certainly done Hongkong a good turn by dropping in at a time when some genuine food for laughter was so much needed, and we hope that their stay will be a long one. We would remind our readers that there is a complete change of programme to-morrow night, and that to-night the final performance of the sketch "The Joss Man" takes place.

The ingenious musical act of Mr. Williams and Miss Mignon was repeated last night at the Bijou, before an appreciative audience. The picture of the evening was a magnificently mounted historical drama, in six parts: "Espartaco"—a film which all should see. It is based on the Slave War under Spartacus, B.C. 73, and the gladiatorial conflicts, together with the subsequent engagement with the Roman troops, may be considered as among the best things in cinematograph art. On Wednesday next, a new Max Linder picture will be screened at this house.

The Old Exoner. A fine of \$100 was to-day inflicted on a Chinese who was found to have in his possession two revolvers and 350 rounds of ammunition. A Chinese police sergeant saw the man riding a ricksha, and, on stopping him, found the articles. The usual excuse, that he was asked to carry the weapons for another, was given.

COMMERCIAL.

The Anglo-Persian Oil Company.

The Anglo-Persian Oil Company made in the year ended March 31st a profit of £99,431. After wiping off the previous profit, and loss of £26,711, a sum of £23,720 remains. After paying the dividend on the 6 per cent. preference shares, the residue of £7,878 is carried forward. The Economist, commenting on the report in the "I told you so" spirit writes: "As to the position of the company generally, the report justifies all the serious warnings which we gave at the time when the Government obtained control a few months before the war. Quite apart from the obvious objections to the Government entering into a commercial speculation of this kind, we pointed out then that the pipe line ran through disturbed country, that the adequate defence of 150 miles of pipe was impossible, and that therefore in time of war the acquisition would be of little use. Anyone who reads the report will see at once that these predictions have been fulfilled. On February 5th we are told, a small portion of the company's pipe line was damaged by local Persian tribesmen, and the transport of oil was thereby rendered impracticable for 42 months, refining operations being suspended for a similar time. The Persian Government are said to be liable for the consequent loss, but what prospect is there of obtaining compensation from them? Again, the Turkish Government requisitioned the company's oil and other property to the value of £51,000. What chances are there of recovering that? While the pipe line was out of use the production from flowing wells in excess of storage accommodation had to be burnt, and thereby, no doubt, great loss was sustained. Under the circumstances it has naturally been impossible to employ to the full the capital which our Government put into the concern, amounting to £2,300,000.

The High Price of Iron.

One result of the war has been an extraordinary rise in the price of various imported goods, and of these the chief in point of appreciation of value are dyestuffs, drugs, and metals. As an instance of the remarkable enhancement in the price of iron, it is stated that the contractor who is building the Public Hall now in course of construction at Nakanoehima, Osaka, as a donation of Mr. Iwamoto, a well-known Japanese stock-broker, could realise a profit of something like ¥300,000 if he pulled down the frame-work tomorrow and sold off the materials. The contractor imported the iron frames required for the buildings amounting to over 10,000 tons, just before the outbreak of hostilities, at ¥130 per ton. The market price for these iron goods, however, has now risen to ¥250 to ¥400 per ton, and so the contractor could make a profit of ¥300,000 if he sold the iron material at the prevailing market price. Another story is told of a certain Osaka concern which has been keeping in stock for several years a number of old, dilapidated power-looms, simply because there had been no buyers at a decent price. Recently, however, all these machines were sold at an unexpectedly good price, not for their value as working machines but for the iron they contained. It is even suggested that railway companies which are paying small dividends or no dividends at all should sell their rails at the present price and go into liquidation. That the present high price of iron will upset many an estimate for engineering works proposed by different prefectural and municipal authorities goes without saying. In Tokyo, for instance, there are four iron bridges the commencement of work on which is being delayed owing to the high price of iron. If work on these were proceeded with as originally designed, the cost would be found to be 30 to 40 per cent. more than the estimates. The Tokyo municipal authorities are watching the condition of the iron market, and unless there is an early fall in price, all the plans of projected bridges will have to be altered, and stones or concrete bridges used instead of iron.

LAOU KUNG MOW CO.

The Annual Meeting.

The Laou Kung Mow Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., held its twenty-second ordinary meeting last Monday at Shanghai. Those present at the meeting included the following directors: Mr. E. C. Pearce (Chairman), Mr. C. M. Bain, Mr. E. L. Ekra, Mr. Chung Liang-yu, and shareholders representing altogether 1,736 shares.

The Chairman said:

In laying the report and accounts before the shareholders, your Board regret that the result of the year's working is not satisfactory. In reviewing the past year, I have to report a complete dislocation of the mill's internal working during the greater part of the year due to staff and labour troubles. During the first quarter your Board were faced with an outbreak from the mill showing a quantity of cotton to produce a bale of yarn out of all proportion to our previous records, owing to the amount of waste cotton produced in spinning. Very little better results were obtained for the next quarter. Your Board realized that it was necessary to make a drastic change in the working of the mill. Mr. Morphine, our manager for several years, endeavoured to do his best, but was unfortunately severely handicapped by ill health, which was corroborated by a letter from the Company's medical adviser informing the Board that he could not further stand the strain of management. During August the hands became so unruly that it became necessary to dismiss the whole of the native staff.

Mr. Fairhurst, our present manager, was engaged on September 1st, and took over charge of the mill on October 2. Then commenced a period of intimidation on the part of the dismissed Chinese to breed discontent among the new hands; at one time in September the troubles almost resulted in a complete stoppage of the mill. In these circumstances, the output was seriously affected. The labour trouble became so acute that on the evening of October 4 several loaders obtained access to the mill with the night shift, who, after extinguishing the lights, started a miniature riot in the spinning room, causing the breakage of several windows and the deliberate cutting of some 40 driving belts. The police had to be called in to restore order.

Matters commenced to run more smoothly in November, but the new Chinese contractor was unable to turn out anything like our normal production. During the last quarter although the new manager has been able to reorganize successfully the internal working of the mill, the market has been against us, yarn, as you are aware, gradually falling away in price. Under these very adverse circumstances, against which your Board have had to contend throughout the year, it is to be regretted that no dividend is possible.

Your plant and machinery are in good working order and, although we are unable to recommend any depreciation this year, they stand in the books at a very conservative figure, thanks to the policy of previous years in providing simple depreciation. During the year you will notice from the accounts that we have spent £12,771.25 in repairs and renewals. From the accounts you will observe that the undertaking is on a good sound financial basis, and now that the reorganization of our labour question is on a satisfactory footing, we should reap the benefits as soon as the market for yarn recovers from the lethargy into which it has fallen during the last three or four months.

A Valuable Philippine Plant.

A Vanilla-producing plant, the *Vanilla odorata*, has been discovered in the Philippines on the island of Mindoro. The plant resembles in many respects an anisole (*Polios rumphii*). The newly found plant is being investigated with a view to its development for trade purposes.

RAILWAY TO RIVAL PANAMA CANAL.

May Divert Considerable Amount of Traffic.

A railroad that is to be a rival of the Panama Canal? Just so—and it is only sixty miles long, in the interior of the South American continent, and neither terminus is within hundreds of miles of either ocean. Sounds rather preposterous! Perhaps. But read the rest, and may be it will sound more reasonable. The statement does not mean that this railroad is going to transport ships from one ocean to the other. It does mean, however, that it is likely to divert a considerable amount of traffic between Europe and certain sections of the Pacific Coast of South America, which would otherwise utilize the Canal, to an entirely new route. At least that is the contention of the author of an article entitled "La Quiebra-Tupiza Rival to Panama Canal," which appears in the December number of the *Bulletin of the Pan-American Union*.

La Quiebra and Tupiza are the names of two little island towns in South America, the first in Argentina and the second in Bolivia. The first is linked up with the railway systems of the former and the second with those of the latter named country—and it is the sixty-mile hiatus between the two that this new railway will connect up. How the building of this road came about, and just how it may affect the Panama Canal, the author of the story tells us as follows:

Bolivian Railway System.

"The Bolivian railway system, the building of which was undertaken not many years ago by the Government, was a comprehensive effort for development on a large scale. It took in both the highlands and the lowlands of the country. It sought access to the outside world through three channels: First, down from the highlands to the Pacific. This has already been accomplished by the means of three roads ending at Antofagasta, Arica, and Mollendo, three Pacific ports. Second, through Argentina. This is about to be accomplished by the La Quiebra-Tupiza Road. Third, down to the Mamore, the Amazon, and Brazil. It is with the second outlet that we have at present to do.

"On August 23, 1915, President Morales, of Bolivia, on behalf of the Bolivian Government, accepted the proposal of Charles A. Vezin, of Paris, for the construction of the La Quiebra-Tupiza Railway connecting the Bolivian and the Argentine railway systems. (The work was undertaken by the Vezin syndicate for a lump sum of about \$4,500,000.) Judging from the length of the road, about sixty miles, people unacquainted with Bolivia might not attach the significance to its building that those better acquainted with Bolivia and the Bolivians themselves do. The importance of the work consists in the fact that it furnishes the connecting link between the railroad systems of the east and west of South America. It furnishes a shorter and more direct route from Europe to Bolivia and the west coast, but in particular that part of the west coast north of Antofagasta. During the summer—that is, from about September to March or April (the seasons in the southern hemisphere being the reverse of ours)—the saving of time from Europe by way of the new route to Bolivia or Peru would probably not amount to more than two or three days as compared with the route by way of the Argentine-Chili Trans-Andean road; but during the winter months, when this latter route is closed to traffic and passengers and mails are forced to take the southern steamship route by way of the Strait of Magellan, the saving in time would amount to over ten days.

Effect on Panama Route. "The usual route to Bolivia from Europe has been by way of Argentina across the mountains to Chili and by steamer up the coast to Antofagasta, Arica, and Mollendo, and from these points taking one of the three railroads anisole (*Polios rumphii*). The newly found plant is being investigated with a view to its development for trade purposes.

gellar. Of course, one must not lose sight of the Panama route, but this more nearly concerns the United States than it does Europe. Passengers and mails from the United States to Peru and Bolivia, even before the opening of the canal, generally followed the Panama route, and of course this traffic will not be diverted to the new route by way of Buenos Aires into Bolivia. "Without the linking up of the Argentine and Bolivian systems through the building of this connecting line from La Quiebra to Tupiza, the Panama route would become the principal factor in trade and passenger connections between Europe and the west coast as far south as Antofagasta and even as far as Valparaiso during the winter months. With the building of the connecting link mentioned, however, the problem is entirely changed, and this little sixty miles of railroad in Bolivia becomes a real competitor for traffic with the Panama Canal. So far as passengers and postal traffic is concerned, the Argentine-Bolivian route has every advantage in the territory comprising all of Bolivia and a very considerable part of Peru and Chili. Considering the unorganized condition of both routes at present, it would be, perhaps, a little venturesome in comparing them to state which route will be the shorter in the matter of time. In distance there is not very much to choose. In point of convenience and comfort of travel, the southern route, perhaps, will have advantage, and will no doubt be less expensive. In the matter of freights, it is not quite so clear where the advantage lies."

DEFECTS IN U. S. FLEET.

Steps taken to Remedy Conditions.

Washington, January 19.—Mr. Daniels, (Secretary to the Navy), in transmitting to the Senate Naval Committee Rear-Admiral Fletcher's annual report for the year ending June 30, 1915, states that steps have been taken to remedy fifteen specific complaints as to the condition of the Atlantic fleet, detailed by the admiral and summarized by Mr. Daniels, as follows:

Shortage of officers.
Shortage of men.
Lack of fast armored cruisers and fast light cruisers.
Limitations of mobility and seagoing qualities of submarines.
Lack of air craft.
Lack of radio direction finders.
Too frequent overhaul of battleships.

Necessity of maintaining full complements in active ships of the fleet.
Need of additional mining and sweeping vessels.
Desirability of mobilizing ships in reserve annually with active fleet.

Necessity of increased facilities at fleet rendezvous.
Need of battle-target practice at long ranges.
Provision for division commanders for mining and auxiliary divisions.

Provision for more speed in design of fighting craft intended to operate with the fleet.
Need of anti-aircraft guns.

The summary is denoted as showing the "principal weaknesses and requirements of the fleet." Many of them are of long standing. Mr. Daniels' letter says, and some were in process of correction before the report was made.

"Others within the scope of the Department's authority have since been remedied," the letter adds, "and recommendations are already before Congress for such other needs as the Department has approved and cannot provide without Congressional action. We have already acted upon practically every suggestion."

After a detailed description of other work in progress, Mr. Daniels says:

Let me add that the foregoing facts demonstrate conclusively that the fleet is better organized, the ships more fully manned and more completely officered than heretofore; that our gunnery is steadily improving, and that most of the requirements of the fleet, enumerated by the commander-in-chief, while of long standing, have already been largely corrected.

gellar. Of course, one must not lose sight of the Panama route, but this more nearly concerns the United States than it does Europe. Passengers and mails from the United States to Peru and Bolivia, even before the opening of the canal, generally followed the Panama route, and of course this traffic will not be diverted to the new route by way of Buenos Aires into Bolivia.

"Without the linking up of the Argentine and Bolivian systems through the building of this connecting line from La Quiebra to Tupiza, the Panama route would become the principal factor in trade and passenger connections between Europe and the west coast as far south as Antofagasta and even as far as Valparaiso during the winter months. With the building of the connecting link mentioned, however, the problem is entirely changed, and this little sixty miles of railroad in Bolivia becomes a real competitor for traffic with the Panama Canal. So far as passengers and postal traffic is concerned, the Argentine-Bolivian route has every advantage in the territory comprising all of Bolivia and a very considerable part of Peru and Chili. Considering the unorganized condition of both routes at present, it would be, perhaps, a little venturesome in comparing them to state which route will be the shorter in the matter of time. In distance there is not very much to choose. In point of convenience and comfort of travel, the southern route, perhaps, will have advantage, and will no doubt be less expensive. In the matter of freights, it is not quite so clear where the advantage lies."

Effect on Panama Route. "The usual route to Bolivia from Europe has been by way of Argentina across the mountains to Chili and by steamer up the coast to Antofagasta, Arica, and Mollendo, and from these points taking one of the three railroads anisole (*Polios rumphii*). The newly found plant is being investigated with a view to its development for trade purposes.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

Bankers' Shares: \$230
Marine Insurances: \$271/10/-

Cantons: \$420
North China: \$180
Yokohama: \$380
Yongtze: \$240

China Fires: \$155
H. K. Fires: \$410

Douglases: \$125
Steamboats: \$134
Indos (Com): \$136
Indos (Def): \$136
Indos (Pref): \$50
Shells: \$77 1/2
Ferry: \$39

Refineries: \$140
Sugars: \$39

Shipping: \$125
Indos (Com): \$136
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Shells: \$77 1/2
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BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE HONGKONG.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS Received.

